

Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Bouverie Street
Fleet Street

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 816.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

CROMWELL REFUSING the CROWN of ENGLAND, by T. H. MAGUIRE (the property of Frank Cromley, Esq., M.P.) In consequence of so many parties being unable to see this fine picture when previously exhibited, Messrs. J. and R. Jennings beg to announce that it will be ON VIEW at their Gallery, 69, Cheapside, from Monday, June 24, for a short time. Ten to Five daily.

JOHN ANDERSON, the HUNTED FUGITIVE.

A MONSTER MEETING, to welcome JOHN ANDERSON to England, will be held in EXETER HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, July 2. Further announcements shortly.

THE OPENING SERVICES of the NEW BUILDING of the WESTERN COLLEGE, PLYMOUTH.

The New Building of the WESTERN COLLEGE, Plymouth, will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., when the following Services will be held:—

THE ANNUAL MEETING in UNION CHAPEL, DAVID BRAY, Esq., in the Chair.

THE INAUGURAL MEETING, at half-past Twelve, in the Library of the New College, JOHN CROMLEY, Esq., of Halifax, to preside. A sketch of the past history of the Institution will be presented by the Secretary, when David Derry, Esq., as chairman of the committee, will dedicate the building to its public purpose; to be succeeded by addresses from ministers and other gentlemen.

The Public Dinner at Three o'clock. In the Evening, the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, London, is to preach in Morley Chapel; service at seven.

Friends who sympathise with the object may greatly promote the prosperity of the Institution by simultaneous contributions towards the immediate discharge of the remaining debt. ALFRED BOOKER, Secretary. Plymouth, June 11, 1861.

NOTICE.—PARIS. ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL WORSHIP is conducted every LORD'S DAY, by MINISTERS from ENGLAND, at 120, RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. HONORE, facing RUE DE BRETEL. DIVINE SERVICES at 11 o'clock a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Congregational Library. ROBERT ASHTON.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

Redham, near Craydon (late at Stamford Hill). Instituted 1844.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN. Designed to Receive and Educate the Orphan through the whole period of Infancy and Childhood, without distinction of Age, Sex, Place, or Religious Connection.

THE GENERAL MEETING and MIDSUMMER ELECTION of this Charity will take place on FRIDAY, June 21, 1861, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE STREET. The Chair will be taken by Mr. Alderman MECHI at half-past Eleven o'clock.

The Poll will open at Twelve, and close at Two o'clock precisely.

THOMAS W. AVELING, Hon. Sec. N.B. All Communications, Subscriptions, and Post-office Orders should be addressed to Mr. George Standish, Secretary, at the Office, 10, Poultry, E.C.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the COLLEGE, UPPER FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W., on TUESDAY, June 25.

The Chair to be taken at One o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, of Craven Chapel.

One of the Senior Students will read an Essay on "John Bunyan." The Certificates of Honour obtained in the yearly Examinations, and the presents of Books from the Selwyn Fund to Students leaving the College, will be distributed by the Chairman, who will also deliver an Address to the Students. Other ministers and gentlemen are expected to take part in the proceedings.

The attendance of Subscribers and friends of the Institution is respectfully invited. W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.

The NINETY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Countess of Huntingdon's College, and the sixty-ninth since its removal to Cheshunt, will be celebrated at the COLLEGE, CHESHUNT, HERTS, on THURSDAY, June 27.

THE MORNING SERVICE, which will commence at Eleven o'clock, will be in the COLLEGE CHAPEL, when short Discourses will be delivered by two Senior Students:—by Mr. George Deane, on "The Evidence for Miracles;" and by Mr. William Clarkson, B.A., on "The Lessons of Miracles."

After which the ANNUAL SERMON will be preached on behalf of the College, by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B., of Surrey Chapel.

The Dinner will be served at Two o'clock, in a spacious Manse in the College Grounds. EDWARD HAINES, Esq., M.P., will preside. After which a statement will be made of the present condition of the College, by the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., and the assembly will be addressed by several ministers and gentlemen.

Stewards:—F. Bennett, Esq.; Benjamin Cooke, Esq.; Jas. Haverhill, Esq.; J. H. Lloyd, Esq.; J. Moreland, Esq.; Benj. Smith, Esq.; W. R. Spicer, Esq.; F. W. Willcocks, Esq.; John W. Williams, Esq.; W. H. Williams, Esq.

Tickets for the Dinner and Tea, 3s. 6d. (not including wine), may be obtained of the Secretary, at the College Rooms, 7, Blomfield-street, City; and at the College Library, on the day of the Anniversary.

Trains will leave the Eastern Counties Railway Station, Shoreditch, for the Waltham and Cheshunt Stations, in the Morning at Half-past Nine and three minutes to Eleven, the latter stopping only at Waltham, and return in the Evening. At the Waltham Station an Omnibus will be in waiting to convey Students to the College. An Omnibus will start from Union Chapel, Edmonton, at Nine o'clock. Flies, if required, can be obtained at Wilton's Livery Stables, opposite Union Chapel, Alder, a four-horse Omnibus will start from Zion Chapel, Whitechapel, at half-past Eight o'clock.

APPEAL on BEHALF of CHESHUNT COLLEGE.

The College at Cheshunt, founded by the Countess of Huntingdon for the education of pious young men for the ministry, has for many years rendered great service to the Churches of Christ. Since its foundation at Talgarth, in 1768, three hundred and forty-nine ministers have been educated in it, many of whom have occupied positions of great usefulness in the Church. For the last few years, by God's great blessing upon the College, it has far surpassed its former usefulness. It accommodates only twenty students, while the number of students at present under tuition is twenty-seven, for some of whom accommodation has to be provided in the village; and as applications are constantly made for admission beyond that number, it has become imperatively necessary to provide some additional accommodation. Since the acceptance of the Presidency by the Rev. H. R. REYNOLDS, B.A., the College has risen still higher in the confidence and favour of the Churches, and this necessity is increasingly felt.

The inconvenience for a family, of the tutor's present house, and its dilapidated condition, have rendered it indispensable that a new residence should be provided for him; and this it was proposed to erect in the College grounds, converting the existing house into rooms for students.

Just at this time, too, a piece of land, forming the angle of the College property, covering the entire west frontage of the grounds, and abutting close upon the College buildings, has been sold for building purposes, although the Trustees have for years desired to get possession of it, and have repeatedly made overtures for it. This ground not only prevented any extension of the College buildings, but if built upon would have rendered the College almost impracticable for College purposes. It became, therefore, an imperative necessity that this should be bought, and the purchaser has been induced to transfer it, although at a considerable increase of price, and on a portion of this it is proposed to erect the new houses for the President. To meet all this necessary expenditure, a sum of 2,500l. is necessary, and as the College are principally dependent upon the generous support of casual collections and of subscribers, the Committee are under the necessity of thus appealing to the Churches generally.

The spiritual tone of the students—their usefulness as preachers, especially at the village stations connected with the College, at one of which they have been instrumental in creating a new Chapel—altogether with their own individual labours to their beloved fathers and to their work, enable the Committee to make this appeal with great confidence.

The following amounts have been already given, and further contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Alderman Chalkin, Cheshunt, Herts, the Treasurer of the College; the Rev. James Sherman, Farnham, Blackheath; and the Rev. John Bramall, Cheshunt College Rooms, Blomfield-street, Finsbury. Secretaries: by Benjamin Cooke, Esq., Heath-house, Blackheath, Treasurer to this special fund, or by HENRY ALLEN, Secretary to the Building Fund.

10, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, June 20, 1861.

SUMS ALREADY PROMISED.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Rev. James Sherman | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| C. E. Mudie, Esq. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| John Remington Mills, Esq. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Titus Salt, Esq. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Benjamin Cooke, Esq. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Samuel Morley, Esq. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| James Haverhill, Esq. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Anonymous, per Rev. Henry Allen | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. John Crossley and Sons | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| William Curling, Esq. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| William R. Spicer, Esq. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Benjamin Smith, Esq. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Portal | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Butt, Esq. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| John W. Williams, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| T. M. Coombe, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Henry Allen | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| F. W. Willcocks, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. T. E. Thoreby, and Friends | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Stobart, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. E. T. Frost | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Spalding and Hodge | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| John Hall, Esq., Uxbridge | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| John W. Wilson, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Peter Cartairs, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Kemp Welch, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| F. W. Cobb, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| F. W. Whitely, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Henry Townley | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| James Townley, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| John Jowett, Jun., Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Alexander Morrison, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Kenneth, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard Ash, Esq. | 2 | 0 | 0 |

A YOUNG LADY, in her Nineteenth year, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a School or Family. She is capable of instructing in English, French, Music, and Drawing. Satisfactory references can be given. Address, A. N., Post-office, Royston, Herts.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, in her Twentieth year, a SITUATION as GOVERNESS, either in a School or Private Family. She is competent to instruct in English, French, Music, and the Rudiments of Drawing. References given. Address, H. H., Post-office, Chipping Sodbury.

WANTED, by a LADY (member of a Christian Church), a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS, in a family where accomplishments are not required; or HOUSEKEEPER to a Widower whose family require care. The advertiser is experienced in domestic duties, and would study to promote home comforts. It is important to take any position in a family where trust and confidence are desired. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, M. B., No. 1, The Hollys, North-hill, Colchester, Essex.

MR ESTCOURT'S CHURCH-RATE SCHEME.

At a MEETING of the CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION COMMITTEE, held on the 11th of JUNE, 1861, it was

Resolved:—

That this Committee, having examined the abstract of a bill to alter and amend the law of Church-rates, proposed by Mr. Sotherton Estcourt, M.P., finds that—

1. Instead of abolishing, it provides new facilities for levying and collecting Church-rates.

2. It places the owners of property—whether Churchmen or Dissenters—in a worse position than they at present occupy, by converting an impost which is now personal, and paid by tenants, and which it is in the power of a majority in vestry to refuse, into an absolute tax on property, leviable without the owner's consent, and likely to amount to nearly a quarter of a million sterling per annum.

3. It gives to Churchwardens exclusively the power, now exercised by vestries, of determining all questions relating to Church repairs, the amount to be expended thereon, and the mode in which it shall be raised.

4. It not only makes compulsory the levying, by Churchwardens, of a rate on owners, but authorises the levying by a vestry of a second rate, under the name of an occupiers' rate—makes absolutely chargeable on the owners' rate items now allowed at the discretion of the ratepayers, and greatly extends the area of ecclesiastical taxation by throwing upon Church-rates some thousands of district churches, most of which have been erected, and hitherto maintained, by voluntary means alone.

5. It provides for occupiers objecting to Church-rates a mode of relief which, in very many cases, and in many localities, would prove altogether illusory, because of the powerful social influence which would be brought to bear upon them to prevent their giving the formal notice required to obtain exemption from the rate.

On these grounds, and being convinced that it would increase the complexity of the existing system, would greatly augment the amount of taxation now levied for ecclesiastical purposes, and would lead to attempts to revive Church-rates where they have been abandoned, this committee would feel bound to oppose to the utmost any bill containing such provisions.

That the committee believe that this latest addition to the many abortive proposals for the abolition of the Church-rate question by a compromise, will be regarded by the House of Commons as a weak reason for renewing its sanction to the bill of Sir John Trevelyan, as the only practical mode of correcting the admitted evils of the Church-rate system.

By Order of the Committee, N. T. LANGMIDGE, Secretary, Pandolf's Hotel, Westminster.

THE PARENTS of a YOUNG LADY, a member of a Christian Church, and in her eighteenth year, are desirous of placing her in a first-class School, where her services would be considered as an equivalent for lessons under masters in the accomplishments. Address, A. E., Post-office, Royston, Herts.

BUTLER and SON, DRAPERS and GROCERS, Waltham, Essex, have an opening for a respectable, well-educated YOUTH as APPRENTICE, or for a YOUTH who has been a year or two at the business.

WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT in the DRAPERY TRADE.

Apply, stating salary, references, &c., to Wm. S. Sheavyn, Atherton, Warwickshire.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a RE-ENGAGEMENT in the GENERAL DRAPERY. Can assist in the Millinery if required. Address, S. W. B., Spring Gardens, Weymouth.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, an active YOUNG MAN for the DRAPERY DEPARTMENT. Apply, stating age, salary, and references, to Killick and Beck, Dover.

TO DRAPERS ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, about Twenty-three years of age, of persevering business habits, who can be well recommended. A member of a Christian Church preferred. Personal application preferred; if by letter, state salary, references, &c., &c., to Mr. Ward, 10, Abchurch-lane, London. A General Baptist family.

GRAVESEND.—A LADY and her DAUGHTER, having taken a larger house than they require, would be happy to receive another LADY and her DAUGHTER, or a LADY and GENTLEMAN, to board or otherwise. Situation pleasant, in the quiet part of Gravesend. Pious persons preferred. References on application. Address, R. H. Post Office, Gravesend.

TO GROCERS and TEA DEALERS.—WANTED, for a very capable YOUNG MAN, aged seventeen years, a SITUATION in the above line. He has been two years in the business. Address, S. Hooker, Grocer, St. Edmund's, Exeter.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, for the RETAIL and DISPENSING, a YOUNG MAN of good address, business habits, and Christian principles. Apply to G. Downman, Chemist, High street, Southampton.

BEST COALS, 24s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER, solicitors for the best Hotten's Wallingford Screened, at 24s.; and Second at 22s.; and Island Coals at 21s. Stone House Wharf, Ratcliff, E.; and 11, King Edward's road, Hackney N.E.



DEAL.—TO BE LET, a small FURNISHED HOUSE, containing Two Sitting-rooms, Three Bed-rooms, Kitchen, &c., facing the sea. Also, FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Apply to J. Payly, 185, Beach-street.

TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, and STATIONERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a long-established business in one of the Midland Counties, value about 350l. To a Young Man not at first desirous of incurring the expense of a full rent house, furnishing, and housekeeping, this would be an opportunity which rarely occurs, as the Advertiser (a Congregational Dissenter) would have pleasure in receiving him as an inmate, and would do all that was possible to promote his interests.
Address, T. H. Mearns, White and Pike's, Printers, Birmingham.

POLYTECHNIC.—For a Few Days Longer only.—Mr. FREDERICK CHATTERTON'S interesting ENTERTAINMENT on the HARPS and HARPS OF ALL NATIONS. No persons finishing their musical education should lose the opportunity of hearing this distinguished harpist. The magnificent effects of L'Orion, an Eastern Tour, will shortly be succeeded by other entertainments. The ever interesting East, with its scenery, costumes, music, and buildings, should be known by all interested in the great questions of the day. The other entertainments as per printed bills.—Polytechnic Institution (Limited), 309, Regent-street.—JOHN S. PHENE, Managing Director.

COLONY of 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.

Intending emigrants connected with the leading Dissenting bodies are invited to join the movement for establishing a Settlement of Nonconformists, of about 1,000 persons, in the province of Auckland, New Zealand.

The Committee of Management are about to appoint a Pioneer Agent to proceed to the Colony to select the Block of Land offered under the Free Grant Regulations, and to prepare for the arrival of the settlement party next year.

An influential Council of Reference has been formed for selecting a Minister and Schoolmaster, and administering the fund necessary to be provided for their passage expenses, and the erection of a place of worship and a school-room.

Prospectuses may be had by enclosing a stamp, and addressing "Mr. W. R. Brame, 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham."

TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY,
Instituted 1843.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 300 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

| Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury | 2 0 0 | Dowager Lady Radstock | 1 1 0 |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|
| Lady Chas. Walsley | 10 10 0 | Miss Woodward | 1 1 0 |
| Mrs. Townshend | 11 0 0 | Mr. Churchward | 1 1 0 |
| Baroness M. de Rothschild | 2 0 0 | M. G. S. Gurney | 1 1 0 |
| Hon. Miss Waldegrave | 1 1 0 | Fry, Esq. | 1 1 0 |
| R. Downes, Esq. | 10 10 0 | J. E. C. ann. sub. | 1 1 0 |
| Lady D. Oyley | 1 1 0 | J. F. C. don. | 2 0 0 |
| Mrs. Blackburn | 10 10 0 | W. F. G. Habershon | 1 1 0 |
| Mrs. R. Howard | 30 0 0 | Esq. | 1 1 0 |
| Mrs. Strachan | 1 1 0 | Mr. S. Wilde | 1 1 0 |

Later subscriptions will be published in a week or two. Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, &c.

THE REV. MARTIN REED, LL.D., of Dover, receives Twenty-five Pupils. There are FOUR VACANCIES.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

BOARDING SCHOOL, ROYSTON, CAMBS.

Conducted by Mr. ASHTON.

The Course of Instruction includes Classics, Mathematics, French, with the usual branches of a solid English education.

Terms moderate.

DISSIDENTS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The VACATION will commence on FRIDAY, June 21, and end on FRIDAY, Aug. 2.

Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. S. S. Underwood.

DISSIDENTS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The PUPILS are expected to RE-ASSEMBLE on Aug. 2.

Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. S. S. Underwood.

MRS. THORNTON, WYCLIFFE VILLA, near Stockport, will REQUIRE a LADY, as TEACHER in her Establishment, after the Midsummer Vacation. Qualifications—competent in English, Music, and French, attained on the Continent. Mrs. T. will have VACANCIES for PUPILS at MIDSUMMER. Terms and testimonials forwarded on application.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

PRINCIPAL—The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum. The School will RE-OPEN after the Midsummer Vacation, on THURSDAY, August 1, 1861.

Applications for the education of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, near Hendon, N.W., will RE-OPEN WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1861.

Applications for Admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. Hurdall, Head Master, or the Rev. Thomas Rees, at the School.

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE

The Rev. R. C. JESSOP, B.A., receives a Select number of Pupils.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. Falding, Rotherham College; the Rev. T. G. Peller, Hexton; the Rev. A. Newth, Lancashire College, Manchester; the Rev. J. Ollard, F.S.A., Derby; the Rev. H. Goward, M.A., Spring-Hill College, Birmingham; T. Barnes, Esq., M.P., Farnworth, &c.

WESTERN COLLEGE, PLYMOUTH.

WANTED, from September next, a MATRON, to SUPERINTEND the DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS of the College. Salary 40l. per annum, with Board.

Applications, stating age and qualifications, with testimonials to ability and Christian character, to be sent to the Secretary, on or before the 15th of July.

ALFRED BOOKER, Secretary.

Dated June 1st, 1861.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

The Misses MIALI wish to inform their Friends that they will remove at Midsummer to Lansdowne House, London-road. The House is calculated to contribute largely to the health and comfort of their Pupils, being situated in the immediate vicinity of the race-course, one of the highest localities of the town.

References: Rev. J. P. Murrell, Leicester; John Kershaw, Esq., Glossop, Derbyshire; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., The Firs, Norwich.

Terms and full particulars on application.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1861. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Dorey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. F. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S.B., Leicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

Conducted by Miss LINCOLN and her Sister, Mrs. A. BOARDMAN.

Strict attention is paid to the English Studies; and Lessons in Music, Drawing, Sewing, French, and German, are given by experienced Teachers. The house is well situated, airy, and commodious, and nothing is neglected that can promote the health and comfort of the Pupils. Whilst intellectual advancement is earnestly sought, the requirements of future home life are cultivated, and efforts made to render those under care pleasant and intelligent companions.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., London; the Rev. William Brook, London; the Dowager Lady Buxton, North-repps Hall, Norfolk; Andrew Johnston, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 45, Cannonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; W. Prentice, Esq., Stowmarket; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

Terms on application.

The Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Monday, July 29.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE, JUNE 15th, 1861.

We have had much pleasure in being present at the annual examination of Mr. Jackson's School. We were glad to find that it has rapidly increased in numbers. The different classes read in the Four Books of Horace's Odes, in Cæsar, Virgil, and Cæsar; in German, Undine and Fabliau; in French the more advanced could read any French put into their hands. They performed, also, exercises in Cube and Square-root Fractions, and Rule of Three. The more advanced students have also been writing Greek and Latin Exercises. What is very pleasing in the aspect of the school is the goodwill which the pupils show to their work and the love of knowledge which they appeared to possess. The progress, since last year, is marked and satisfactory, and the teaching appears to be, in every respect, excellent. Of the three pupils who went up to the Oxford Examination last year, all passed, and two with honours.

ROBERT REDPATH, A.M., Minister of Wells-street Chapel, Oxford-street, London.

HENRY JOSE BEVIS, Minister of the Congregational Church, Ramsgate.

The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, July 29th.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

PRINCIPAL—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

The arrangements of this Establishment embrace all the means of an accomplished Education, including thorough instruction in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Drawing, Natural and Moral Science, Biblical Literature, &c. The Senior Classes are conducted on the Collegiate System. Every attention is paid to Home Comforts, and to the culture of Domestic Habits.

Besides the aid of efficient Resident Governesses, the following Professors attend:—

MUSIC.—Pianoforte, Theory, and Thoro-Bass. John Blockley, Esq. Part-Singing and Vocal Music. G. Lake, Esq., Author of "Daniel," &c.

DRAWING.—Free-Hand, Perspective, and Model-Drawing. H. W. Bush, Esq., R.A.

PAINTING.—In Water-Colours, Tempera, Oil, &c. Miss Edgley, G.S.D., South Kensington.

GERMAN.—(This is rendered prominent in the Course.) Fräulein Clemens, M.G.C., Berlin.

FRENCH.—(This is the medium of Conversation and Instruction.) E. Brocard Boulland, LL.D.

LATIN.—Geology, and Biblical Literature. Rev. J. W. Todd.

Lecturer on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. R. Quist-ton, Esq.

Lecturer on Botany—Its Physiology, Uses, &c. Dr. Dwyer, F.R.S., F.M.S.S., South-Kensington Museum, Crystal Palace, &c.

The Highest References, Testimonials, and all particulars on application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE POLICIES.

THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION, 429, STRAND, LONDON.

1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.
2. It lends, or returns to Insurers on demand at any time, about One-half of all Premiums Paid.

Undoubted Security for Money with a Liberal Rate of interest. The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several hundreds of Shareholders. Full information may be obtained on application to

THOMAS H. BAYLER, Managing Director.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Office—45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Thomas Farmer, Esq. G. Smith, LL.D., F.R.S.
William Betts, Esq. Frederic Mildred, Esq.
William Skinner, Esq.

The Directors have much pleasure in reporting that the new business of the Society for the year 1860 is as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Policies issued | 102 |
| Sum assured | 234,500 0 0 |
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| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| Accumulated Fund | £155,000 |
| Annual Income | 65,176 |
| Death Claims Paid | 114,227 |
| Profits Declared | 102,045 |

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VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 816.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
STAMPED 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

THERE is still every reason to believe that the debate and division on Sir John Trelawny's Bill will come on at the morning sitting of the House of Commons this day. It may be presumed that no English votes have been lost by the delay, but recent events tend to make more uncertain than ever the course that will be taken by the Irish Liberals. The compromise scheme of Mr. Sotherton Estcourt has unquestionably cleared the ground for total abolition, and is likely to find as little acceptance in Parliament as out of doors. There has been a singular unanimity on the part of all the leading organs of the press in condemning this plan. The *Times*, *Daily News*, and *Morning Star*, laugh it to scorn. Widely as the *Guardian*, *English Churchman*, *John Bull* and *Record* differ on important ecclesiastical questions, they are at one on this point. The Estcourt scheme finds as little favour with the *Saturday Review* and *Spectator* as with the *Patriot* and *Freeman*. During the last few days some twenty articles in various provincial journals have come under our notice, which are marked with the same characteristic—opposition to Mr. Estcourt's compromise.

We know not what effect this signal failure has produced upon the political friends of the right hon. member for North Wilts. On Monday the Conservative members of the Commons were summoned to meet Lord Derby at his private residence, and the rumour obtained currency that the object of the conference was to heal party differences. The *Morning Herald* of yesterday, however, contradicts the report, and says authoritatively that the meeting "had reference to the question of Church-rates only." No information as to the proceedings of this gathering has as yet been made public, and it is entirely matter for conjecture whether the Opposition is prepared to make some definite proposal for a compromise, say upon Mr. Cross's plan, or—which is more probable—to take its stand upon the "no surrender" principle and adopt Church-rates as a party question. The least likely supposition is that Lord Derby is disposed to take the wise advice of his son, and allow the Abolition Bill to pass both Houses of the Legislature. In a few hours the issue of the deliberations at St. James's-square will be revealed, and this day's division will show whether the Conservative leader has succeeded in overcoming the desire of several of his customary supporters to settle the question on the basis of Sir John Trelawny's Bill.

WHAT AN ENGLISHMAN MAY DO, AND WHAT HE MAY NOT DO.

WE wish to quote, and, with our reader's permission, to comment briefly upon, a passage taken from a recent article in *Fraser's Magazine* on the "Essays and Reviews." The writer evidently wishes to claim for himself the credit of extreme liberality of sentiment. And the way in which his liberality is to operate, is not in making the terms of subscription to the Church of England broader and more inclusive. He has a much easier plan than that. According to his doctrine, a clergyman may make his mind perfectly easy on the question of his conformity to the standard of his Church. He would be perfectly justified in denying every article and every creed, and yet retaining his preferments, the sole qualification which he need care to retain being that of being "morally equal to the administration of spiritual comfort and advice." He cannot help being a clergyman, after he has once taken orders—for "once a clergyman, always a clergyman," is the exorable law of the land. And as a clergyman, he must earn his bread as a gentleman. Of course he cannot be so vulgar as to go into trade when he finds that his mind has loosened from the theological or ecclesiastical moorings to which he first attached himself. That is too obvious even to need mention. He must keep within the charmed circle of the profession—the duty of retaining an aristocratic position in society is the one paramount obligation of his life, which is to neutralise all the protests of conscience against the work in which he is actually engaged, and reconcile his soul to as many lies as can accommodate themselves to his notion of what constitutes competency to administer "spiritual comfort and advice." We think this is but a fair construction of the following passage:—

A man who cannot get rid of his orders is fully justified in retaining his preferment, whatever be his opinions. The right to share in the temporalities of the Establishment, is only a partial compensation for the heavy disabilities which the indelibility of orders carries with it; disabilities which consist not only in annoyances to feeling, but in an absolute disqualification to several of the callings which English gentlemen naturally follow. A clergyman, for instance, cannot be called to the bar. We see no escape from the conclusion, that even if the Essayists were conscious of disagreeing with the doctrines of the Church, they would at present be justified, not only in performing the secular, or semi-secular functions which some of them discharge, but in undertaking the pastoral care of parishes and congregations, so long as they felt themselves morally equal to the administration of spiritual comfort and advice.

Perhaps a more horrible piece of immorality than this never emanated even from the Jesuit Society, which is supposed to be the native soil for ecclesiastical casuistry and falsehood. The writer puts his principle in a general form: he cannot, of course, expect it to retain that form when it circulates in the mind of society. The generalities must ramify into a thousand details. And we are doing no injustice to the idea of the writer, but rather applying a legitimate practical test, when we imagine what the principle would become when translated into the facts of everyday life. According to the reviewer, then, a clergyman would be perfectly justified in "doing duty" (to use the current language which so admirably expresses the spontaneity and impulsiveness, and buoyancy, and cheerfulness with which a clergyman is supposed to do his work) every Sunday, even though a latent Unitarianism in his mind should be gnashing its teeth against every *Gloria*, and muttering its contradictions to all the most energetic and characteristic expressions of the Nicene and Athanasian creeds. Or if he holds Evangelical views, he need not take any special pains to torture the questionable language of the Catechism, or the Baptismal or Burial Services, into harmony with his beliefs. Or he may believe that the Church of England is not a true Church at all,—he may recognise the spiritual supremacy and infallibility of the Pope, and the supernatural efficacy of the seven sacraments. Or he may think he can both find for himself and administer to others better

spiritual consolation by melting out all the intractable supernaturalism of the Bible in the blast furnace of rationalistic criticism, and his purified Christianity may consist in the impalpable residuum that is left when miracles and the incarnation, and the resurrection, are eliminated from the Gospels, and the grand mysteries of faith from the Epistles. Under all these circumstances he might feel himself perfectly competent to "the administration of spiritual comfort and advice," and therefore he would have no sufficient reason for resigning his position or ceasing from his functions. It is true he would have to declare openly every Sunday, or perhaps every day of his life, that he believed doctrines the reverse of those he actually holds. All the force of his official position would be opposed to his own convictions as a man and a Christian. And not only so, he would have to dedicate to the service of falsehood exactly those times and actions in his life which are usually supposed to witness most emphatically and solemnly against all kinds of unreality and fiction,—which are understood to be devoted to the service of eternal and divine truth. His false professions of faith must be publicly made as essential parts of a solemn act of worship. He must explicitly or virtually call upon God to attest what he believes to be a lie,—perhaps a detestable and pernicious lie,—perhaps a lie which he feels it to be his private duty to controvert and confute by all the force of reason and persuasion which he can wield by speech or by pen.

And the one consideration which is to justify all these conscious, repeated, aggravated, blasphemous outrages upon religion, morality, and common sense is simply this:—that this is about the only gentlemanly way open to him of earning a livelihood. He must either act thus or descend into a lower social grade. Surely any honest, not to say any devout, man would shrink from giving the remotest, the most guarded and general sanction to such a monstrous notion. Any amount of social degradation would be infinitely more dignified, more noble in the eyes of all good men, than the "deep damnation" of this unutterable baseness. No words can express the loathing and honour with which such an abominable trafficking,—such a Judas-barter of God for Mammon,—should be treated. There is something inexpressibly mean and vulgar, as well as impious and sacrilegious, in the very notion of bringing the two alternatives into any serious comparison; as if any man had a right thus to balance the claims of truth and conscience against the artificial distinctions raised by the conventions of society; as if it were not better to sell candles or sugar, or post a ledger, or cobbler shoes, or sweep the streets, or grind a barrel organ, or crouch on the pavement as a mendicant, "once a clergyman always a clergyman," behind a coloured chalk drawing of an angry bishop with uplifted crozier driving an apostate clergyman away from his church and manse, or seek an asylum in the workhouse, rather than rustle in silk gowns and lawn sleeves and move among the "upper ten thousand" as a "partial compensation" for the trifling uneasiness of living and acting under the colours of false and deceitful pretences.

We forbear to dwell upon the relation between such a specimen of ecclesiastical morality as we have given and the general questions of subscription and "temporalities." It is sad to speculate what kind of induction from actual instances may have led *Fraser's* reviewer to his bad conclusion. Strange, too, that while panic-stricken bishops and clergymen are screaming their indignant anathemas, or balancing their legal thunderbolts ready to fling at the *Essayists* and *Reviewers*, they do not give any earnest thought to the settlement of those vastly more urgent "previous questions"! Strange, that they are so sensitive to the possible or problematical mischief which heresies may breed, but are unconscious of the full-grown products of immorality which teem about them and poison the air which they themselves breathe, and too

often render the clerical conscience palsied and speechless—like a stricken, dethroned monarch lapsed into helpless and hopeless idiocy!

CHURCH-RATE DECISIONS.

CROYDON CHURCH-RATE.—**NEWTON v. SKEATS.**—This case—known as the Churchwardens' Dinners Case—came on in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 28th ult. It was an appeal by the churchwardens against the decision of the magistrates dismissing a summons for non-payment of the rates. Mr. Serjeant Hayes and Mr. Wills appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Ollesby, Q.C., and Mr. Fort for the plaintiff. The grounds of objection to the rates, on which the magistrates dismissed the summons, were the following:—

First, he disputed the validity of the rates, and gave notice thereof to the justices, and contended that by the proviso to the 7th sec. of the 53rd George III., cap. 127, the justices had no jurisdiction to proceed further, notwithstanding the provisions of a local Act, the 6th George IV., cap. 76, sec. 2; secondly, that, as the complaint was not made within six calendar months from the time when the matter of the complaint arose, the proceedings were barred by the 11th sec. of the 11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 43; thirdly, that supposing the 53rd George III., cap. 127, sec. 7, did not apply, and it was competent for the justices to proceed under the local act, the 6th George IV., cap. 76, the headings of the several rates ought to have shown them to be made under the authority of the local act, whereas upon those headings the rates appeared to be rates at common law; fourthly, that the second of the said rates was illegal, because, as the respondent proposed to show by evidence, illegal items had been included in the churchwardens' account of past expenditure; and fifthly, that all the rates were bad on the face of them, because they were for costs, charges, and expenses attendant upon the repair of the parish church and chapels of ease, &c., and that there was no power, either at common law or by any local act, to make one rate for several churches, and the respondent proposed to prove that each of the three rates in question was made for six churches besides the parish church.

The justices, upon these objections, doubted whether it would be lawful for them to issue their warrant of distress under the 2nd section of the local act, and refused the application; but, with the concurrence of both parties, stated the present case for the opinion of this Court, in which they submitted two questions—first, whether they ought to have issued their warrant of distress, consenting to the amendment of the heads of the rates, if necessary; and, secondly, whether, before issuing such warrant, they ought to adjudicate on such of the objections as it was proposed to substantiate by evidence, or were restricted by any of the objections from issuing their warrant.

After hearing counsel on both sides the Court held, in reply to the first question, that the magistrates might amend the heading of the rates so as to show that they were good on the face. They accordingly sent back the case to the magistrates for amendment. On Tuesday last the case came on a second time. The churchwardens had obtained the consent of the magistrates to substitute "chapels in aid" for "chapels of ease." The Court decided that the rate was now good upon the face of it, and that the magistrates might issue warrants of distress. As the rates were irregularly made they declined to grant costs. No answer was returned to the second question put by the magistrates. Further proceedings are now pending. This case has been four times before the magistrates and twice before the Queen's Bench—where it will end no one can say.

THE CASE OF ATTENBOROUGH v. KEMP AND PAGE was finally brought before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Saturday last. This was an appeal against a judgment of the Court of Arches in a cause of subtraction of Church-rates, which was originally brought in the Consistorial Court of Rochester by the respondents, the churchwardens of the parish of Southminster, in the county of Essex, and diocese of Rochester, against the appellant. The case was brought by appeal on the part of Mr. Attenborough into the Court of Arches, when the learned judge pronounced against the rate, but refused to give costs. The present appeal was against that judgment in so far as the appellant was not allowed costs. Mr. Deane, Q.C., was heard for the appellant; and Dr. Twiss, Q.C., appeared for the churchwardens, but was not called upon. Lord Justice Turner said that their lordships were of opinion that the appeal on the question of costs was incompetent, and the same would be dismissed accordingly.

THE PLUMSTEAD BURIAL-RATE.—This suit was argued before Dr. Lushington in the Arches Court, on the 5th inst. At a vestry-meeting for the levying of a rate for a new burial-ground, an amendment was lost on a show of hands, and the chairman refused a poll, which it was alleged made the proceedings void. Mr. White declined to pay the rate, and the case was carried to the Consistory Court of London, which refused his appeal. Dr. Lushington, in the course of his judgment, said:—

The pleas relied upon by the appellants were, that at the vestry-meeting a poll was demanded by the minority and was refused, and that, according to Acts of Parliament, the desire of the parish had not been legally expressed, and that the whole proceedings were therefore invalid. The learned judge was of opinion that the statutes (58th and 59th of George III. and 3rd of George IV., cap. 72) had not been observed, as "the desire of the parish" could only be expressed by a poll, when demanded. A poll must be granted when demanded, and a resolution passed in vestry where a poll had been demanded and refused was not a legal resolution. But it was a very different question whether, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having acted upon it, and the money having been borrowed and the rate made, the court had authority to say that all the proceedings were null and void. Whether there were means by which the

validity of an order made by the Commissioners could be tested by another court was not a question for him to decide; but he was of opinion that the court was not invested with power to examine into the validity of that order, and that he (the judge) was bound to obey the directions it contained, notwithstanding any irregularity in the mode of procuring it; and he was the more convinced that was the course the law prescribed, because on the faith of that order the money had been borrowed. He therefore coincided in the opinion of the judge of the Consistory Court, that the allegation for the appellants (defendants) would not, if admitted, be an answer to the libel, and he therefore affirmed the decree of the Consistory Court.

SIGNOR GAVAZZI IN LONDON.—Signor Gavazzi will lecture partly in his native tongue at Willis's Rooms next Friday afternoon at three o'clock. Lord Calthorpe is to take the chair.

THE DEANERY OF EXETER.—The *Record* announces that the Rev. Professor Ellicott has finally accepted the vacant deanery, in consequence of an invitation from the Premier to reconsider his determination to decline. The *Record* has reason to believe that Professor Ellicott has been chiefly induced to recal his first decision by the prospect of being placed at the head of a Theological Training College at Exeter, which is about to be established for the west of England.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS INQUIRY.—The collegiate and other endowed schools of England are to be made the object of inquiry by a royal commission. The authorities of the different schools whose affairs are to be investigated, have expressed their willingness to answer the inquiries of royal commissioners, so that there will be no need of a compulsory Act of Parliament. Winchester will be excluded, as having been investigated and reformed by the Oxford commissioners; but Eton, Westminster, Charterhouse, Harrow, Rugby, and Christ's Hospital will be included in the commission.

DR. STANE ON THE ANTI-CHURCH-RATE CIRCULAR.—The Rev. Dr. Stane has addressed a letter to a weekly journal, to the effect that his signature to the advertisement issued against a compromise on the Church-rate question was affixed in his official capacity:—

My official position in the Baptist Union—a position with which my brethren have honoured me for the longest portion of my ministerial life—requires me to sign its documents. This, as is well understood, by no means necessarily implies the approval of everything they may contain. The signatures of the officers of all societies are appended to their proceedings *ex officio*. I am not saying whether in this instance I approved of the document or disapproval of it. I am not required to say either, since my official signature would be attached to it in both cases.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.—A parliamentary return accounts in detail for the expenditure of the sum of 19,694*l.*, required during the year ending March, 1861, for commissioned chaplains in the army. Of this sum, 16,845*l.* were for sixty-four Protestant chaplains; the greater number received pay at rates varying from 182*l.* to 292*l.* per annum. The highest amount of pay given is 400*l.* a-year; the remaining sum, 3,348*l.*, was distributed among eighteen Roman Catholic chaplains. The return also explains in detail the expenditure of 19,754*l.* on behalf of officiating clergymen at home and abroad. This sum was divided as follows:—In Great Britain, 7,161*l.* to Protestant, and 2,025*l.* to Roman Catholic clergymen; in Ireland, 2,442*l.* to Protestants, and 1,491*l.* to Catholics. Abroad, 5,406*l.* to Protestants, and 1,229*l.* to Catholics. A third division of the return shows how the 3,000*l.* voted in the Army Estimates last year for religious books was expended. 1,907*l.* of this only have as yet been spent for 12,210 Bibles, 13,571 Prayer Books, 7,753*l.* Roman Catholic Testaments and Prayer Books, 3,628 Presbyterian Bibles, and tracts (miscellaneous).

HOME EVANGELISATION.—CHURCH AND DISSENT. —A controversy has arisen in Nottingham in a statement made by the Rev. James Matheson at the meeting on behalf of Congregational Home Missions recently held in that town. Mr. Matheson then said that "at one place, not a thousand miles from Nottingham, clergymen of the Established Church say, 'We want to do you good. If you will come to the Church, you shall have clothes at Christmas, blankets and warm clothing, as well as two rods of land.'" In a letter defending that statement, Mr. Matheson says, that while desirous of living at peace with members of the Church of England, that Church, by being established, forced itself upon criticism and animadversion. Laying its hands, as it did often unsolicited, upon all Englishmen, there were questions affecting its behaviour, in which all Englishmen were concerned.

Even while they hold the ground simply of one denomination among others, we may wonder how it is that men of sound judgment and of all goodness find it possible to give in their unfeigned assent and consent to the Book of Common Prayer, and to all things therein contained. Nevertheless, while we ourselves, perhaps at some sacrifice, withhold on our own part the act of subscription in which they have found no insuperable difficulty, we decline to condemn or set judgment on them. We honour their devotion and their worth. Their diligence provokes many among us to a noble emulation. But when we find, not in one county, but in many, ministers of that same Church, claiming that they, in their three orders of priesthood, constitute the sole Christian Church in England, with the exception, perhaps, of the Church of Rome; when they pronounce all religious books and lessons not authorised by them, as heretical and destructive to the soul, and meanwhile themselves afford no instruction which Protestants would own, or which the Word of God sanctions; when they are upheld in this course by persons who happen often to possess the lion's share of wealth and influence, and thus generation after generation grows up and

passes away with the belief that baptism regenerates, and that a priest episcopally ordained is an indispensable mediator between God and man; where this state of things exists in the close and immediate vicinity of those who regard it as a state of things directly adverse to justice and to freedom, to virtue and to piety, then it becomes their duty to assist to the best of their ability in applying some effectual antidote. The supposed case is not imaginary. In relation to more than one part of the country around them, the Independents of Nottinghamshire feel themselves bound by exactly such obligations. They by no means assume either the right or the power to meet every spiritual requirement within that geographical limit. Such an assumption would be both impertinent and futile. They do feel convinced that a grave and inevitable verdict of "Guilt" would lie at their door, if they lived on, unconcerned and unwilling to make any effort whatever, after learning this; that within the range of their occasional drives, or their weekly transactions at market, there are not single families only, but whole villages, deprived of that Divine truth which is the bread of Heaven, and which, as a sacred charge, is intrusted to all Christian people to assist in distributing.

Religious Intelligence.

MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA.—Dr. Lockhart took his departure for China on Saturday week. He most nobly volunteered to go out again as a medical missionary for three years.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—**WEST CLAYTON-STREET CHAPEL.**—On Wednesday, June 12, there was a recognition service held in connexion with the settlement as pastor of the Rev. Henry T. Robjohns, B.A. The Rev. John Lockwood, B.A., of Oswestry, delivered the introductory discourse. The Rev. F. Stephens, of Newcastle, gave the word of welcome to the new minister. The Rev. A. Jack, of North Shields, prayed for the pastor and people, and the Rev. James Parsons preached a faithful sermon from 2 Cor. vi. 17. The attendance was satisfactory and encouraging.

PLOUGH CHAPEL, BRECON.—Services in connexion with the ordination of Mr. R. S. Williams, student of the Brecon Independent College, as pastor of the above church, were held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 4th and 5th of June. A very excellent discourse on the "Nature of the Christian Church" was delivered by the Rev. T. Rees, of Beaufort. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. H. Griffiths, of Brecon. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Stephens, of Brychegeon. The Rev. Professor Morris delivered a very impressive charge to the pastor, and the Rev. J. Stephens to the church. Several other ministers were present, and took part in the different services.

PECKHAM RYE.—The fourth anniversary of Peckham Rye Congregational Church was observed on Sunday, June 9th, when two sermons were preached,—that in the morning by the Rev. J. Burns, D.D., and that in the evening by the Rev. David Thomas, of Stockwell. On Tuesday evening, June 11th, a public meeting was held, over which the minister of the place, the Rev. J. Hiles Hitchens, presided. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. A. M. Henderson, Robert Robinson, John Pillans, W. Essery, W. P. Tiddy, David Nimmo, T. J. Cole, and J. De Fraine, Esq. During the past year the debt on this place of worship has been reduced upwards of 400*l.*, and the societies and institutions connected with the church have increased in number, and improved in position.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.—The funds of the several great missionary societies exhibited considerable difference. Their position, respectively, as compared with last year was as follows:—

| | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Church Missionary Society | — | £14,447 |
| Wesleyan | £673 | — |
| London | — | 8,543 |
| Baptist | 922 | — |

It must be remembered that we have included special funds in this statement, and that a decline in some of these may sometimes result in a large gross decrease, without the steady current of a wonted liberality being checked, or the great work retarded to the extent which might, at first, seem inevitable. The comparison, it will be noticed, is between one year and another. We subjoin the gross sum received from all sources by each society during last year:—

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Church Missionary Society | £149,182 |
| Wesleyan | 140,678 |
| London | 85,363 |
| Baptist | 30,468 |

Total ... £405,691

—*Evangelical Christendom.*

HAMMERSMITH.—The congregation assembling in the Broadway Chapel, Hammersmith, under the pastoral care of the Rev. E. Macbeth, are contemplating the erection of a new place of worship. The present building has many venerable associations attached to it. At its opening in 1724 a sermon was preached by Dr. Edmund Calamy, the author of the "Nonconformist Memorials," the Church itself having been gathered in the first place, as there is reason to believe, by one of the seceding clergy. Some eminent men have been numbered among its ministers. One of these, the Rev. David Millar, A.M., in the early part of last century distinguished himself as an able defender of Evangelical truth against the tendency to Arianism which then assailed many of our churches; Robert Winter, D.D., afterwards morning lecturer at Salter's-hall, and minister of New-court Chapel; and Thomas Raffles, D.D. and LL.D., now in Liverpool, who began his ministry here in the year 1809. But antiquity has its disadvantages; the building is grow-

ing unfit for longer use, and a still greater reason for its displacement lies in the fact that it has become too small for the worshippers. Hammersmith is a fast-growing suburb; the cause has been greatly prospered of late, and the demand for sittings cannot be supplied. The want of additional Sunday-school accommodation is also sorely felt. Under these circumstances the congregation have resolved to build a new place of worship—plain but good—to seat about 600 persons, at a cost of some 2,500*l.*, but they have wisely resolved not to begin till they have raised two-thirds of that sum.

WYMONDHAM, LEICESTERSHIRE.—ORDINATION SERVICES.—The Rev. J. Devine, who was cordially invited to become the pastor of the Congregational church in the above place in November last, was publicly ordained to that office on Thursday, June 6th. The Rev. J. Jenkinson, of Oakham, having read the Scriptures and prayed, the Rev. Johnson Barker, LL.B., of Leicester, delivered an address, ably setting forth the distinctive principles and advantages of Independency. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. J. Twidale, of Milton. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. W. Woods, of Leicester. The Rev. R. W. McAll, of Leicester, then delivered a very appropriate and affectionate charge, founded on 2 Tim. ii. 4. In the evening, after tea, a public meeting was held, presided over by J. Cripps, Esq., when addresses were delivered on the following subjects, viz.:—"The Christian's relation to his pastor," "The Christian's relation to the Church of which he is a member," "The Christian's relation to the world," "How may a revival of religion be promoted." A resolution was also passed, pledging the meeting to use its utmost efforts to extinguish the debt remaining on the chapel. Collections in aid of the same were made after each service.

LANCASTER.—PRESENTATIONS TO THE REV. J. SUGDEN, B.A.—The termination of the ministerial labours of the Rev. J. Sugden, pastor of the Independent Church in this town, has been marked by a couple of interesting demonstrations. The universal respect in which Mr. Sugden was held, and the useful services he has rendered during his residence in Lancaster, extended the feeling of regret at his departure beyond his own congregation. The presentation of a silver inkstand and other elegant articles from the Temperance Society, we mentioned last week, and also the gift from the Morecambe workmen. On Monday evening, the testimonial, subscribed for by some members of Mr. Sugden's flock, was presented in the school-room. Mr. Dawson, the senior deacon, presided. The time-piece was placed in front of the platform. It is an elegant piece of workmanship, standing on a marble slab, and surmounted by a figure of Virgil in bronze. On a plate is the following inscription:—"A parting memorial from the Church and congregation worshipping at High-street Independent Chapel, to their esteemed pastor, the Rev. John Sugden, B.A., on his leaving Lancaster.—June, 1861." A purse containing about forty sovereigns accompanied this gift. Mr. Sugden, in returning thanks, referred to various matters arising out of his long connexion with the Lancaster congregation; he alluded to the new sphere of labour on which he was entering. The London Congregational Association, of which he had accepted the secretaryship, was yet but an experiment. It was an organisation of their Churches in London for the evangelisation of the metropolis. In that vast place, now containing as large a population as the whole of England in the reign of Edward the Third, and to which the population of a large town was added every year, there were hundreds of thousands of people who never went to a place of worship. Mr. Sugden proceeded to say that he should consider himself in the light of a missionary.—*Abridged from the Lancaster Guardian.*

THEATRE SUNDAY SERVICES.—A most interesting meeting in connexion with these services was held on Friday evening last at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Aldersgate-street. In accordance with an invitation which had been issued by the committee, eighty of the working men who have assisted as stewards during the past winter, in the proper conduct of the large assemblages which have been brought together in the Sunday afternoons and evenings, with twenty of their wives, sat down together to a social tea. At the conclusion of the very ample repast which had been provided, the company adjourned to the theatre of the institution, when, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the committee invited the stewards to express their views in respect to the benefits of these services, and also as to the desirableness of reopening the four theatres which had been engaged by the committee for a third course of services. Among numerous other testimonies borne to the value of the services the following may be given:—One of the stewards stated that for twenty-two years he had been a deist, and except for marriages, he had never entered a place of worship. He heard the Gospel for the first time in Sadler's Wells Theatre. He is now a member of a Christian church, and in the open air and in his private house preaches the truth he had once despised. Another steward told of a man who had alone brought to the Pavilion Theatre eighteen to twenty families who had never been in the habit of attending a place of worship. A policeman testified to one of the stewards that he had gone into the gallery of the Pavilion on one occasion, and there he saw a number of low thieves and loose women, and the rest seemed to be made up of the "swell" order, and yet all were most orderly and attentive. This policeman has been twenty-three years in the City force. The unanimous opinion of the stewards seemed to be that the services should be renewed for

another series, as, although many of those who had attended the theatre services were now attending church and chapel, yet the great bulk of them were still reluctant to do so. "You might as well have written over that church door," said a working man to one of the stewards, "No working man admitted here!" The universal feeling prevalent among the poor, being that they are only "in the way" of the richer folk who frequent such places. We have been given to understand that the committee purpose, during next winter, to make an appeal to the Christian public, to enable them to erect circuses or tents, in such parts of the metropolis where other suitable buildings cannot be had. During last winter 165 services were held, attended by 267,700 people, and, with the exception of about 50*l.*, the whole of the expenses have been met.—*Record.*

THE OPEN-AIR MISSION.—On Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., the Open-air Mission held its eighth annual meeting in the large room of the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street. Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Thomas Richardson. John MacGregor, Esq., hon. sec., read an abstract of the report.

Reference was made to the successful manner in which open-air preaching had worked its way. There was now no novelty in it. Not only were the streets taken up, but they had now got hold of all the parks, in one of which (St. James's) attentive hearers were found in mid-winter. Associations were recommended for the more efficient working of a neighbourhood. They already existed in South London, St. George's, Borough, Clapham, Greenwich, Lewisham and Lee, Peckham, Mile-end New Town, West St. Pancras, Westminster, Windsor, Stockton, and Grimsby. The work at races and fairs had been considerably extended: twelve of the former and forty-four of the latter had been visited, and tracts supplied to nine others. But as there were 118 races, and more than 3,000 fairs in England, this was but a mere commencement. Two executions had been visited. At Youngman's 15,000 tracts had been distributed, and at Mullins' 30,000. Thirty members and friends helped on each of these melancholy occasions. Services were held in the crowd. About 300 addresses had been delivered in the open air at races and fairs, and 184,205 tracts distributed. The total number of tracts supplied during the year was 401,368, of which 125,563 were supplied to associations, &c., at reduced prices. The rest were given free. Outdoor services had frequently led to indoor meetings. The monthly conferences at the office had been well attended. The receipts for eleven months had been 362*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, and the expenditure 269*l.* 18*s.*, leaving a balance of 65*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, and liabilities amounting to 28*l.* Mr. MacGregor then glanced rapidly at the reports from associations, fairs, and races, showing the good accomplished in various ways, and among different classes, both in London and the provinces. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. Richardson, Robert Baxter, Esq., Rev. J. Alexander, Mr. Palmer, and other gentlemen.

PETER-LANE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—The ancient city Nonconformist church, worshipping in the above chapel, celebrated their 201st anniversary on Tuesday, the 11th inst., with a tea and public meeting. About six o'clock the highly-esteemed pastor of the church, the Rev. R. G. Harper, with a large number of the members and friends, met together to partake of a social cup of tea. Tables were arranged round the chapel, and were bountifully supplied with good things, and presided over by Mrs. Harper, the highly-respected lady of the pastor, and other lady members of the church; and from appearances was truly a most happy gathering. Shortly after seven o'clock the tables were cleared, when the public meeting took place; Mr. Harper presiding. A hymn having been sung, the Rev. J. H. Wilson engaged in prayer. The rev. chairman made a few introductory remarks, in which he briefly alluded to the events of the past year, giving a passing notice of the pleasing results that had followed upon the special revival services held some few months since, evidences of which he was continually receiving from the congregation and Sabbath-school connected with the church, and from others he met with elsewhere. It was no uncommon thing for him when attending meetings at other places to receive a hearty shake of the hand, and to be told of the good that many persons had derived from attending these services. Mr. Harper, in alluding to his late severe illness, said that during his temporary absence the congregation had somewhat diminished, but that he was both thankful and happy to say that since his return they had gradually increased, so that they had now reached their former position. Addresses of a most encouraging character were afterwards given by the Revs. John Kennedy, J. H. Wilson, A. M. Henderson, and T. Fleming, which were briefly commented upon by Mr. Harper, and the meeting concluded with the doxology and benediction. In the course of the evening thanks were voted to the ladies of the church for their kindness in providing and presiding over the arrangements of the tea-tables.

EAST PARADE CHAPEL.—A congregational tea-meeting was held on Thursday evening, in the school-room connected with East Parade Chapel, at which the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., late of Poole, was publicly and cordially welcomed as the pastor of the church assembling in the above place of worship. Mr. John Wade, one of the deacons, presided, and was surrounded by representatives from all the Independent churches and from those of other denominations, in Leeds, who attended to express their sympathy with Mr. Conder and their pleasure on the auspicious union celebrated by that meeting. The Chairman briefly explained the circumstances under which Mr. Conder was invited, and the unanimity of the church in their desire that he should become the pastor, and having adverted to the fact that, whilst

the church had more than doubled since the Rev. John Ely entered upon his ministry, the congregation had not kept pace with it nor with the vast increase of population, he expressed his conviction that if the church did its duty under its present pastor the vacant seats in the chapel would soon be filled. Mr. Schofield, the senior deacon, the Rev. W. Huddell, Mr. T. E. Plint, Rev. G. W. Conder, Mr. E. Morgan, Mr. Moxon, Rev. J. H. Morgan, and Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar, severally addressed the meeting, congratulating the church on the selection of Mr. Conder, welcoming him to his new sphere of labour, and expressing the hope that he might enjoy a long, useful, and happy life amongst them. The Rev. E. R. Conder, on being introduced to the meeting, was warmly and enthusiastically received, and in an excellent address, thanked them for the overwhelming welcome which had been given to him, and which would be to him a most powerful and affecting memory and motive so long as he should be permitted to labour there or elsewhere.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Correspondence.

CHURCH AND DISSENT IN LIVERPOOL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your journal of the 12th inst. I see another letter from Mr. Skeats. The information which he supplies on this unhappy *pew-rate* and *seat monopoly* subject evidently shows that the Church is as deep in the mud as Dissenters are in the mire, and the sooner both get out of it the better. It should be understood that I do not come forward as an apologist for the Church. I merely stated the facts of the case as I found them, my object being to set forth the neglected state of the poor. At the same time, I must say that it is a hopeful sign to see such leading men in the Church as Archdeacon Jones, Dr. Hume, and Mr. Tomlin, coming forward and voluntarily condemning the *pew-rate* and *seat monopoly* system as it now exists within their own Church. I wish Mr. Skeats or some other Nonconformist friend could supply us with an equally powerful protest against the same evil from the leading men of our Dissenting Churches. We shall never succeed with the poor until *pew-rates* are abolished and the sittings made free to all. I am happy to say that a number of Dissenting churches throughout the kingdom have abolished *pew-rates* and defray all expenses by voluntary contributions at the door.

Yours truly,

A CONSTANT READER.

Liverpool, June 16, 1861.

P.S.—Regarding the difference in the attendance between St. John and St. Paul's, I am informed on the very best authority that St. John's Church has 1,500 sittings, 1,000 of which are free; and that St. Paul's has the same number of free sittings; so that the difference cannot arise from the sittings. An intelligent member of St. John's Church attributes it to the preachers. At St. John's they have been favoured with good preachers, while at St. Paul's they have been *humdrums*.

DISSENT IN POOR POPULOUS DISTRICTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—From the letters which have recently appeared in your columns on this subject it is fully admitted that there is a great want of spiritual instruction in the poor populous districts of our large towns. Perhaps this might arise from other causes than the inability of the poor to support churches in their own localities on the voluntary principle.

It is clearly the duty of the rich to provide spiritual instruction for their poor neighbours. The rich Christians should remember that their money belongs to God—that they are but stewards, and that God has entrusted these talents to them for a useful purpose; and every talent which God has given he will one day demand an account of the same with profit, or at least with interest.

I wish, therefore, to make a few remarks on a point closely connected with the subject, and which has not been alluded to by your correspondent, viz., the efforts which have been made to give the Gospel to the poor by means of Town Missionary Societies.

There can be no question but the establishment of town missions is the very best agency for supplying spiritual instruction to the poor.

Visiting from "house to house," in my opinion, far outstrips anything that can be done either by the building of churches or any other mode of public ministrations. Now, this remark naturally leads us to inquire how far town missions have effected the objects for which they were established. In my opinion there has been a great failure, not arising from the principle, because the principle is good; but from the mode of carrying it out. The efficiency of our town missions depends very much upon the committees, or those entrusted with the management of them. In Liverpool the arrangements are very deficient compared with other places within my knowledge.

No man can converse for any length of time with a Liverpool town missionary but he will soon discover that they are all *cowed* men. They are kept in such a situation of subordination that if they had any independent sentiments in their breasts before joining that body they will not retain them long if they continue in it. There is such a broad line of demarcation kept up between the committee and the missionaries that there is no association nor fellowship whatever between them. The town missionary is looked down upon. He is treated as a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water"—and they know it; therefore, they go about the town, not like men exercising their own independent views and judgment as to the best means of spreading the Gospel and doing the greatest amount of good among their fellow men, but they go about like men strapped down with rules and regulations of committees. They are watched in all their movements, and overlooked by a superintendent. Is it possible that men, if they are the true servants of Jesus Christ (and there should only be such engaged in this work), is it possible, I say, that they can succeed in this work under such rules and regulations? The thing is utterly impossible.

The question will be asked, "What then is to be done?" To be done! why, let your missionaries go out

free. If you cannot place confidence in them that they will do their duty without such close supervision, discharge them, and in their stead get men in whom you can rely, and in whom you can place every confidence. Why should not town missionaries have the same respect and confidence extended to them that we show to other ministers and missionaries to foreign countries. We trust missionaries, and send them out to all the ends of the earth, and it appears very strange if town missionaries cannot be trusted to the ends of the town. If you cannot get good, trustworthy men at the present rate of remuneration, let the remuneration be increased—present inducements and good men will flock to you. Far better have ten good, efficient, trustworthy men, in whom you can place every confidence, than twenty inferior men in whom you cannot place confidence. Let the line of demarcation between committee and missionaries be broken up, and let committee and missionaries meet together in the same room as brethren and fellow-servants of the same Divine Master, equally embarked and equally interested in the progress and prosperity of the same glorious cause. Let the journal writing and private journal reading be given up, only recording such circumstances as are interesting, and let the weekly meetings be addressed by the missionaries in turns, reporting what is interesting for the common good.* Let this be done, and you will soon see another spirit come over the labours of our town missions.

I have attended annual meetings of town missions in other places, and at some of those meetings the town missionaries have been the chief speakers. My heart has been rejoiced with the simple and interesting statements of those devoted men. But let me ask, did any one ever hear of such a thing as a Liverpool town missionary addressing an annual meeting of the Liverpool Town Mission? This would be something new under the sun. At the annual meetings of our Town Mission, instead of listening to the interesting statements of the missionaries, the time is taken up with reading a long report—a document which might be drawn up by a barrister; and the proceedings closed by a M.P. or a town councillor. Surely we need reforms in our town missions, and I trust that all those whom it may concern will set about the work, and set about it at once, and they will greatly oblige

A LOVER OF CHRISTIANITY.

Liverpool, June 3, 1861.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

It is unusual for the House of Lords, except on very rare occasions, to meet on Wednesdays for the performance of business of a political character. One of these unusual events occurred last Wednesday. Their Lordships assembled at half-past four o'clock, and the Royal assent was given by commission to the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, embodying the legislative provision of the budget, and to a number of private bills. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl of St. Germans, and Lord Montagu.

ADMIRAL ELLIOT AND THE FRENCH DOCKYARDS.

The Earl of HARDWICKE at some length complained of the language used by the Duke of Somerset on a former evening with regard to Admiral Elliot and his conduct in visiting the French dockyards and reporting what he saw; deprecating the insinuation that that gallant officer had acted as a spy.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE believed that the course taken by Admiral Elliot in making his information public, and not confining himself to an official report, was viewed with disfavour in France.

CHARGE AGAINST CHIEF JUSTICE MONAHAN.

A discussion was raised by Lord CHELMSFORD, who asked the Earl of Leirrim to withdraw his notice of motion, with regard to the alleged political partisanship of Chief Justice Monahan. The Earl of LEIRTRIM expressed his willingness to accede to this suggestion. The LORD CHANCELLOR: I understand that the noble Earl withdraws his charges. (Hear, hear.) If he does so I am contented, and do not wish to say anything more on this subject. But, unless he withdraws his charges, I must request him to proceed with them. (Hear, hear.) The Earl of LEIRTRIM: I cannot retract a single syllable of what I said. In a subsequent debate of considerable warmth several noble Lords were of opinion that the motion should be withdrawn, whilst others held that as the matter had been raised, it was necessary that it should be gone into fully in order to the complete vindication of the learned judge. Ultimately the matter dropped without result.

After a short discussion upon the granting of a ticket-of-leave to Michael Gardiner, a convict, who had pleaded Guilty to an indictment for conspiracy to murder, and who, although sentenced to imprisonment for life, was now at large, their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past seven o'clock.

ARMOUR-CLAD SHIPS.

On Friday the Earl of HARDWICKE called attention to the question of the relative merits of iron in bars and iron in plate for the sheathing of ships. The former had been penetrated by the Armstrong gun, but the latter had been found quite impenetrable.

The Duke of SOMERSET was quite aware of the importance of the question, and a scientific committee had been appointed to examine it. Referring to the debate of the previous evening, he said that he had nothing to retract with regard to his expression of opinion on the conduct of Admiral Elliot, which had, he considered, been highly injudicious.

Their lordships adjourned at fifty-five minutes past five.

On Monday, the Marquis of NORMANBY questioned

* This arrangement would not prevent the committee from meeting to transact private business when needful.

a statement of Earl Granville, as to the nature of the communication made to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland on the subject of the Galway contract, which raised a desultory discussion in which several noble lords took part, and which had no tangible result.

LORD LYTTLETON gave notice that on Friday, the 28th inst. he would ask the President of the Council whether it was intended to propose any measures in Parliament, or to issue any minutes of the commissioners on public education, in pursuance of the report of the education commissioners. It was also his intention to draw their lordships' attention to some parts of that report in which the commissioners hardly did themselves justice by treating with too much brevity some of their own recommendations.

The Edinburgh Assessments Bill was read a second time. The Excise and Stamps Bill was read a second time. Various other bills were severally passed through committee.

The House adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AFFIRMATIONS BILL.

On Wednesday, the adjourned debate on the second reading of Sir J. Trelawny's Affirmations Bill, and Mr. G. Hardy's Amendment to defer the second reading for six months, was resumed by

MR. DILLWYN, who said that he very much preferred this bill to the cognate bill, which stood lower down on the paper (the Criminal Proceedings Oath Relief Bill), inasmuch as this gave relief in all courts of justice, while the other was confined to criminal cases. He did not expect to hear any opposition offered to the bill on religious grounds; at least, he hoped there would be none. It never could be the desire of any hon. members that a man, simply because he entertained a doubt as to certain speculative propositions (in the language of the hon. baronet the mover of the bill), should be exposed to all manner of violence without having a remedy in a court of justice; and that was the logical effect of the present state of the law. The alteration now proposed, instead of embarrassing the administration of justice, would have quite the contrary effect. He denied that it would have the effect attributed to it of abrogating oaths in courts of justice altogether, though it was very clear that even oaths did not secure true evidence, for nothing was more common than to hear a counsel telling the jury that such and such a witness was not to be believed on his oath. The existing law of evidence in India and the colonies recognised the principle of this bill, and the lives and property of Europeans in India often depended upon the testimony of natives.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, in opposing the bill, said the hon. member for Tavistock appeared not exactly to know the nature of an oath. (Laughter.) Hon. gentlemen laughed, probably because they took the same view as the hon. baronet, who stated that an oath was the calling down of vengeance from God upon yourself if you told an untruth. [Sir J. Trelawny: I quoted the law.] But the hon. baronet expressed an opinion. In the oath taken by witnesses, there was not a word about calling down vengeance. [Sir J. Trelawny: You alluded yourself to a Nemesis.] Yes, and he believed that a man could not do a single evil act without being followed by a Nemesis. (Hear, hear.) In taking the oath, the witness promised to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and asked the help to enable him to do so. ("No!") Were not the words used for a thousand years at the end of the oath, "So help me God"? It was said that honour and honesty would prevent man from making false statements. Honour and honesty, apart from religion, were nothing but pride and self-interest. If a man did not believe in a God, he could refuse to tell a lie only because he was too proud to do so, and he could be honest only because he thought honesty the best policy. If he himself did not believe in a God who ruled the world and arranged the course of all its events, he should plot and intrigue and not allow any compunctious visitings of conscience to stay his hand or divert him from his purpose—(laughter);—because without that belief it was mere maudlin, simpering sentimentality, to say anything but "Evil, be thou my good." ("Oh, oh!") A consistent Atheist must be bad on system and capable of every Machiavelian scheme and action. ("Oh, oh!" and "Hear, hear.")

MR. BAINES was speaking in support of the measure, when he found that he had obtained a copy of the wrong bill (Mr. Locke's Oaths in Criminal Cases Bill). He would not further intrude upon the attention of the House, except to say that he thought it would be a profanation of the sanctity of an oath to allow unbelievers to be sworn and examined first, and then to be questioned as to their religious opinions. There were cases in which, owing to the present state of the law, the evidence essential to the conviction of a murderer had been rejected. To dispense with the oath in exceptional circumstances contemplated by that measure was far from denying the value of religious sanctions.

SIR G. LEWIS said he was compelled to vote against the second reading of this bill. The general law of the country laid it down that no witness could be examined in a court of justice without a declaration of facts in which there was a direct appeal to a Supreme Being. But there being classes of religionists who objected, on religious grounds, to taking an oath, the law came to their assistance, and, in certain cases, relieved them from the obligation, and allowed a declaration to be received in lieu of an oath. In the case of Pagans, the law provided that they might be sworn according to the form binding

on their conscience. This bill was intended to meet cases of a defect of religious belief, when the parties had no conscientious objection to take an oath, the objection being made, not by them, but to them, and the enactment might be taken advantage of by any person who had no religious objection to take an oath, but preferred making an affirmation, as less binding than an oath.

MR. ROEBUCK said the right hon. gentleman was quite right as to the question put by the opposing counsel to ascertain the witness's religious faith.

If the man who was asked whether he believed in a future state of rewards and punishments had a great regard for truth, and, in spite of public opinion, replied "No, I don't believe that," he was immediately set aside. But if he was a person who, following his own views of what was for his own benefit, was so careless of the truth as to tell a lie and say, "I do believe," then he was sworn. Which of these two men was the most likely to speak the truth? Was the oath any guarantee for the veracity of the witness? He wanted that argument to be answered—not himself to be abused, though to that he was very much accustomed. (A laugh.) Your rule of law excludes a trustworthy man and accepts one who is not trustworthy. They might surround the witness with various sanctions, but the only one that had any real effect was that of law and public opinion. That sanction they obtained by an affirmation. He appealed to the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary, who was not a man obfuscated by bigotry, to direct his mind to the question of what was to be done to insure the chances—for they were only chances—that they should receive truth from a witness in a court. The noble lord talked of a man divesting himself of his religious belief as he would take off his coat. (A laugh.) No man divested himself of his religious belief by an act of his own will, but he was divested of it by circumstances. All he could do was to obtain all the evidence he possibly could, and then it depended upon the Almighty whether he must believe it or not. To say that the rule of law did no harm was to say what all experience contradicted. If a man was known to be an unbeliever anybody might knock him down or rob him, and then tell his counsel to ask him whether he believed in a state of future rewards and punishments. The man would answer "No," and as his evidence could not be taken, the rogue or the thief would escape with impunity. This was not an imaginary case, but one of frequent occurrence.

MR. WALTER remarked that the bill presumed that all persons would act upon conscientious motives. But how could a man be supposed to be actuated by conscientious motives who do not believe in the moral government of the world, and in a future state of rewards and punishment? He objected to the bill, therefore, on the ground that it went to destroy a principle which constituted the main distinction between man and beast. With regard to the alleged hardship of the case of unbelievers suffering personal injury, but whose evidence could not be taken, he urged that the case of a lunatic was the same. Now, his opinion was that they ought to treat the unfortunate—he did not wish to use harsh epithets—but he would say the wretched persons whose minds were so constituted that they were unable to see what everyone else saw, and to believe in the existence of an Almighty power, as not in their right minds; and he thought that it would be fatal to the interests of society to take a different view of such persons.

MR. DENMAN said that it had been decided over and over again that lunatics could give evidence if they were of sufficient intelligence for the matter in hand. He proceeded to speak in support of the bill, citing a case of murder in which the evidence of a principal witness, who acknowledged that he did not believe in a God, was rejected.

MR. M. SMITH opposed the bill, which was supported by Mr. J. B. SMITH, who said he was acquainted with a most respectable and conscientious man who, believing that the Scripture forbade it, refused to take an oath. The consequence was that he had frequently been robbed with impunity, and had been excluded from the town council of the borough in which he resided.

SIR W. HEATHCOTE believed that, if this bill passed, it would not be possible to stop short of the entire abolition of oaths. The House, he said, must make up its mind whether it would adhere to the system of depending upon an appeal to the religious conviction of a witness as the means of securing the truth.

MR. LOCKE and MR. MELLOR supported the bill, which was opposed by MR. M'MAHON.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL said he should give his decided opposition to the bill, which departed essentially, as he showed, from the principle recognised in other measures of relief in cases of conscientious scruples. Without making the design very apparent, the real purpose of the bill was to get rid of an ancient, a still prevailing, and, in his opinion, most reasonable objection to the competency as a witness of a person who had no belief in the existence of God, or in a future state of rewards and punishments. (Hear, hear.) The House were not to consider the ease or convenience of the witness; they were to consider the interests of society—(Hear, hear)—and he believed those interests required that persons without religious conscience and belief should not be accepted as witnesses in courts of justice, whatever the form of affirmation which they might propose to adopt. If the bill became law any person who "shall express a desire to make an affirmation instead of an oath," was to be permitted to do so on the judge being satisfied of his "sincerity." Of his sincerity of what? Not of his conscientious objection, but of his "desire to make an affirmation instead of an oath." This provision would admit two classes of witnesses,—first, those who had no religious belief at all; and next, those who, while having a religious belief, might not consider an affirmation as binding on their consciences as an oath.

(Hear, hear.) The operation of the principle now proposed to be established would logically extend much beyond the particular object to which the present bill was confined; for if the religious sanction of an oath ought to be abolished in the case of witnesses in courts of justice, why should it not also be done away with in respect to jurors and other persons employed in the discharge of public duties? (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him that this measure proposing a most important and fundamental change, was in principle most objectionable. (Hear, and cries of "Divide.")

Sir J. SHELLEY supported the second reading of the bill, and after a reply by Sir J. Trevelyan,

The House divided, when the numbers appeared:—

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| For the second reading ... | 66 |
| Against it ... | 136 |
| Majority ... | —70 |

The House then went into Committee upon the Locomotives Bill, the clauses of which were agreed to after much discussion.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS OATH RELIEF BILL.

This bill, the object of which is to assimilate the law in criminal cases to that in civil cases, with regard to making affirmations instead of taking oaths, the parties professing a religious belief, was opposed on going into Committee by Mr. M'MAHON, who moved its rejection. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL and Sir HUGH CAIRNS also spoke in opposition to the bill. The latter said that in civil cases the defendant might be examined on oath. Was the hon. and learned member for Southwark prepared to examine the prisoner in criminal cases on oath likewise?

Mr. CHAUFURD must remind the Solicitor-General that this was, and had been for some time, the law in Ireland. If the hon. and learned gentleman had such strong objections to the bill, why did he not bring in a measure to repeal the Irish Act?

A quarter to six o'clock having arrived, the SPEAKER interposed, and stopped the debate.

The Industrial Schools (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, and the other orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at six o'clock.

THE MAIL CONTRACTS.

On Thursday, Mr. PEEL stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Gregory, that the Cunard Steam-packet Company had not committed any breach of their contract in the conveyance of the mails, and that with respect to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the West India Mail-packet Company, but two or three breaches of engagement had occurred, and that in those cases the companies had been fined, and had paid the penalty.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE LEBANON.

In answer to Sir J. Ferguson, Lord J. RUSSELL said that it was true that it was arranged that there should be a Christian governor of the Lebanon; but it was not specified whether he should be a native of the Lebanon or not; and on that the English envoy concurred. The governor, he believed, would be under the authority of the Pacha of Sidon, but he was not sure that that was settled.

INDIAN LEGISLATION.

On the House going into Committee on the East India Loan Bill, a discussion took place on the state of the finances of that country, with especial reference to Mr. Laing's Budget.

Sir C. WOOD, having replied to various objections, declared his general confidence in the present state of Indian finance, and stated, that at that moment the balance in the exchequer was one million sterling more than Mr. Laing had estimated in February last. Were it not for a failure on the part of some of the railway companies to make the payments expected of them, the loan would not have been required.

The bill was then passed through Committee.

On the motion for the second reading of the East India Council Bill,

Mr. VANSITTART stated, that now that India was so fully amalgamated with the rest of her Majesty's dominions, he could not see the necessity of multiplying legislative councils as the bill proposed to do.

Mr. W. R. FORSTER inquired how far the deliberations of the Councils were to be public.

Mr. LAYARD pointed out that the three measures which stood for discussion that evening involved changes which, though he approved generally of them, would cause an almost new state of things in India. There could be no doubt that the existing Council was an anomaly and a failure; and he thought the introduction of local councils would have a great and beneficial effect in India. As regarded the admission of natives, he did not think the bill went far enough, and he should in Committee propose an amendment on that point, and take the sense of the House upon it.

Mr. KINNAIRD was very anxious that there should be native members of the Council; but, as this was but an experiment, he doubted the expediency of making the presence of natives compulsory.

After some further discussion, Sir C. WOOD briefly replied to objections, observing, in answer to Mr. Forster, that the question as to the publication of reports of the discussions in the Councils would be left to the discretion of the Governor-General.

The bill was then read a second time.

The East India High Courts of Judicature Bill, after a brief conversational debate, was read a second time.

On the motion for the second reading of the East India Civil Service Bill,

Mr. VANSITTART contended that the bill was calculated to do away with the existing competitive system, and to introduce a system of nepotism and jobbery. If the civil service was to be encroached

on, as they had not only done their duty, but subscribed a large percentage of their salaries to certain pension funds, they were entitled to compensation, but no provision was made for that in the bill. The bill would be as unpopular with the natives as it would be among the civil service, as it calculated to send out a class of inferior men, a matter which was already a subject of complaint among the natives.

Mr. LIDDELL having made some critical observations on the bill, but supporting it generally,

Mr. LAYARD was in favour of the principle of the measure; yet had not so much confidence in any Secretary for India as to give him the selection of persons for the civil service from uncovenanted officials of the seven years' probation. The difficulty with regard to the appointment of natives was that there were many obstacles to their proper preparation for the duties of the service; but at the same time he approved of the principle of their participation in the public service.

Lord STANLEY said that the general feeling of the House appeared to be that the principle of the bill was sound, but that the details required careful supervision. He thought that two securities, that of limiting the admission to the civil service to persons who had been seven years in India, and the acquisition of languages, would be found efficacious. These, with the confirmation of the Secretary of State of any appointment by the Governor-General, and also by the Crown, would operate as checks on undue exercise of patronage and jobbery.

The debate was continued by Mr. Fuller, Sir E. Colebrooke, Sir M. Farquhar, and Mr. Adam.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR objected to the adjournment, and supported the principle of the bill.

Mr. HENLEY thought that the object of the bill was to evade to a certain extent the system of competition for admission to the civil service. He hoped that securities for the interest of the civil service would be introduced into the bill. There was no necessity for postponing the second reading.

Mr. Crauford, Sir J. Ferguson, and Mr. Torrens having spoken,

Sir C. WOOD argued against the assumption that the interests of the civil service would suffer by the operation of the bill, which had originated in the want of more experienced men for service in the public departments in India.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Excise and Stamps Bill was read a third time and passed.

The other business was gone through, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

On Friday, in answer to Admiral Duncombe, Lord C. PAGET said that the Great Eastern had been taken up to carry 2,007 troops, 89 officers, and 222 horses to Quebec, at 18*l.* per head for officers, 20*l.* for horses, and 5*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for men. The arrangements were made with the full concurrence of the War Department.

LICENSING.

In answer to Captain Jervis, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that a recent decision of the Queen's Bench had laid down that licenses granted by magistrates of boroughs not having separate courts of quarter sessions were invalid, and he proposed to introduce a remedy in the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

In answer to Sir A. Agnew, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Postmaster-General would make arrangements to extend the accommodation contemplated under the Post-office Savings Banks Act to different parts of the United Kingdom, in the first instance experimentally. Applications on the subject would be useful in determining the districts where such accommodation was most required.

GLOUCESTER AND WAKEFIELD.

In answer to Mr. T. Duncombe, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that he did not intend to propose any measure with regard to the boroughs of Gloucester and Wakefield. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that on that day week he should move that writs for the election for members for Gloucester and Wakefield should issue.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

On going into committee of supply, Mr. GREGORY moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the termination by the Postmaster-General of the postal contract with the Royal Atlantic Steam Navigation Company. Having first expressed his regret that Lord J. Russell had not as frankly as Lord Palmerston stated that he was mistaken with regard to the conduct of the Irish members on the recent party division, he went at length into the question of the Galway contract, and contended that it was a national and not an Irish question, the advantages of departure for America from Ireland being patent for all imperial purposes; and that the company had not been treated with the leniency to which they were entitled.

Lord J. RUSSELL, referring to Mr. Gregory's observations on him, justified his course in disclaiming an assertion that a bargain had been made between the Government and the Irish members on this subject of the Galway contract. He, however, accepted the disclaimer which had been made. Without going further into the immediate subject, he stated that the Government would accede to the motion. He believed that the Irish people would appreciate justice, and if any injustice had been committed towards them, they would naturally feel

sore on that account. He believed that a Government wishing to stand well with the Irish people ought not to endeavour to do so by offering them any unfair advantage, but, in order to be popular, ought to be guided by the principles of justice. ("Oh!" and cheers.)

Mr. BAXTER was hostile to the Galway contract only on the general ground of his objection to the granting of subsidies, and he equally objected to other contracts. While fully admitting that Ireland was entitled to direct postal communication with America, he argued that the Galway Company was nothing less than a commercial sham, was hopelessly insolvent, and had but one ship in their possession, while the steamers which had been built for them had proved failures and inadequate to the service, and the service had failed altogether as regarded the keeping of time. Still he supported this committee, because it was only respectful to the people of Ireland, who felt it of the utmost importance that they should have communications with America. Although there was not the smallest pretext for finding fault with Lord Stanley of Alderley, there ought to be the fullest investigation into the affairs of the bubble company, that they might be made aware how far they had been imposed upon and deceived. (Hear.)

Sir H. CAIRNS contended that it was known that the company had recently changed hands, was under the direction of men of capital and enterprise, and was perfectly solvent.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, expressing his unwillingness to enter into a controversial debate, which, as the committee was to be agreed to, need not have been raised, proceeded generally to criticise Mr. Gregory's speech, and to defend the course taken by the Postmaster-General, urging that it was not the intention of the Government to treat the company with anything but justice and liberality, and that everything should be conceded which could fairly be conceded.

Lord Dunkellin, Mr. Hennessey, Mr. Clay, Mr. Blake, Colonel French, and Lord Nass having spoken,

Mr. CARDWELL explained that the reason Lord Carlisle, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had not been consulted before the subsidy was withdrawn was that the question was regarded by the Government as an Imperial and not simply as an Irish question.

Colonel DICKSON, although the noble viscount at the head of the Government, with his incorrigible jollity, had made a joke about his interview with Father Daly, believed that what had occurred at that interview and since had had great weight with the Government in granting this committee. (Hear, hear.) He denied the assertion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the hon. member for Galway (Mr. Gregory) had advocated the continuance of the contract as matter of charity. (Hear.)

Mr. DUNLOP said that the propriety of maintaining the station of Galway was quite a separate question from the maintenance of this company, which had made so many failures. With respect to the effect which the decision of the Government might have upon the political support they received, he trusted that the Government would never condescend to dispose of a question of this kind upon such a consideration, but would rather regard the merits of the case and determine whether or not the contract had been fulfilled.

Mr. ENNIS was prepared to express his obligations for the course taken by Government on the present occasion.

Colonel GREVILLE said that what they, as well as the Irish people whose interests they represented, complained of was not merely that the Galway contract had been rescinded, but that from the very commencement the company had not received fair play. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MAGUIRE could not join with the hon. member for Athlone in thanking the Government for doing that which they had been compelled to do. He could give them no thanks whatever, and he believed that if he were to do so they would consider him a very silly fellow. Everybody knew that the Government had been compelled to eat the leek, and that it was only when they ascertained that the Irish members would vote against them to a man, and that the same course would be taken by many of their ordinary supporters, that they had consented to the appointment of a committee. (Hear, hear.)

It was to be hoped that none of the Scotch Radical element would be found in the committee about to be appointed. He objected altogether to the puritanical set on the back Ministerial benches. Let there be five honest John Bulls, fair and impartial English gentlemen; let this matter be submitted to them, and the people of Ireland would be satisfied with their decision; but for goodness sake let them have no Scotch Radicals on the committee. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Both on this and on any other question the Scotch Radicals did all they could against Ireland. They laid the heaviest taxation upon her, they grudged her every single farthing that was proposed for her benefit, and whenever anything was to be done for her benefit they objected to it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. B. OSBORNE said that the Government, like the Hibernian, had showed symptoms of weakness. Either they ought not to have terminated the contract in such an excessive hurry—either they had shown ignorance in making it a purely departmental question; or, having come, as a united Cabinet, to a conclusion that it ought to be terminated, they ought not to have turned round and granted this committee. He protested against Mr. Baxter's statement that the Galway Company was insolvent, forgetting that it had been reorganised, and was now directed by men of wealth and position. He thought that a larger question was involved than that of the

free. If you cannot place confidence in them that they will do their duty without such close supervision, discharge them, and in their stead get men in whom you can rely, and in whom you can place every confidence. Why should not town missionaries have the same respect and confidence extended to them that we show to other ministers and missionaries to foreign countries. We trust missionaries, and send them out to all the ends of the earth, and it appears very strange if town missionaries cannot be trusted to the ends of the town. If you cannot get good, trustworthy men at the present rate of remuneration, let the remuneration be increased—present inducements and good men will flock to you. Far better have ten good, efficient, trustworthy men, in whom you can place every confidence, than twenty inferior men in whom you cannot place confidence. Let the line of demarcation between committee and missionaries be broken up, and let committee and missionaries meet together in the same room as brethren and fellow-servants of the same Divine Master, equally embarked and equally interested in the progress and prosperity of the same glorious cause. Let the journal writing and private journal reading be given up, only recording such circumstances as are interesting, and let the weekly meetings be addressed by the missionaries in turns, reporting what is interesting for the common good.* Let this be done, and you will soon see another spirit come over the labours of our town missions.

I have attended annual meetings of town missions in other places, and at some of those meetings the town missionaries have been the chief speakers. My heart has been rejoiced with the simple and interesting statements of those devoted men. But let me ask, did any one ever hear of such a thing as a Liverpool town missionary addressing an annual meeting of the Liverpool Town Mission? This would be something new under the sun. At the annual meetings of our Town Mission, instead of listening to the interesting statements of the missionaries, the time is taken up with reading a long report—a document which might be drawn up by a barrister; and the proceedings closed by a M.P. or a town councillor. Surely we need reforms in our town missions, and I trust that all those whom it may concern will set about the work, and set about it at once, and they will greatly oblige

A LOVER OF CHRISTIANITY.

Liverpool, June 3, 1861.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

It is unusual for the House of Lords, except on very rare occasions, to meet on Wednesdays for the performance of business of a political character. One of these unusual events occurred last Wednesday. Their Lordships assembled at half-past four o'clock, and the Royal assent was given by commission to the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, embodying the legislative provision of the budget, and to a number of private bills. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl of St. Germans, and Lord Monteagle.

ADMIRAL ELLIOT AND THE FRENCH DOCKYARDS.

The Earl of HARDWICKE at some length complained of the language used by the Duke of Somerset on a former evening with regard to Admiral Elliot and his conduct in visiting the French dockyards and reporting what he saw; deprecating the insinuation that that gallant officer had acted as a spy.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE believed that the course taken by Admiral Elliot in making his information public, and not confining himself to an official report, was viewed with disfavour in France.

CHARGE AGAINST CHIEF JUSTICE MONAHAN.

A discussion was raised by Lord CHELMSFORD, who asked the Earl of Leitrim to withdraw his notice of motion, with regard to the alleged political partisanship of Chief Justice Monahan. The Earl of LEITRIM expressed his willingness to accede to this suggestion. The LORD CHANCELLOR: I understand that the noble Earl withdraws his charges. (Hear, hear.) If he does so I am contented, and do not wish to say anything more on this subject. But, unless he withdraws his charges, I must request him to proceed with them. (Hear, hear.) The Earl of LEITRIM: I cannot retract a single syllable of what I said. In a subsequent debate of considerable warmth several noble Lords were of opinion that the motion should be withdrawn, whilst others held that as the matter had been raised, it was necessary that it should be gone into fully in order to the complete vindication of the learned judge. Ultimately the matter dropped without result.

After a short discussion upon the granting of a ticket-of-leave to Michael Gardiner, a convict, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment for conspiracy to murder, and who, although sentenced to imprisonment for life, was now at large, their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past seven o'clock.

ARMOUR-CLAD SHIPS.

On Friday the Earl of HARDWICKE called attention to the question of the relative merits of iron in bars and iron in plate for the sheathing of ships. The former had been penetrated by the Armstrong gun, but the latter had been found quite impervious.

The Duke of SOMERSET was quite aware of the importance of the question, and a scientific committee had been appointed to examine it. Referring to the debate of the previous evening, he said that he had nothing to retract with regard to his expression of opinion on the conduct of Admiral Elliot, which had, he considered, been highly injudicious.

Their lordships adjourned at fifty-five minutes past five.

On Monday, the Marquis of NORMANBY questioned

* This arrangement would not prevent the committee from meeting to transact private business when needful.

a statement of Earl Granville, as to the nature of the communication made to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland on the subject of the Galway contract, which raised a desultory discussion in which several noble lords took part, and which had no tangible result.

LORD LYTTELTON gave notice that on Friday, the 28th inst. he would ask the President of the Council whether it was intended to propose any measures in Parliament, or to issue any minutes of the commissioners on public education, in pursuance of the report of the education commissioners. It was also his intention to draw their lordships' attention to some parts of that report in which the commissioners hardly did themselves justice by treating with too much brevity some of their own recommendations.

The Edinburgh Assessments Bill was read a second time. The Excise and Stamps Bill was read a second time. Various other bills were severally passed through committee.

The House adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AFFIRMATIONS BILL.

On Wednesday, the adjourned debate on the second reading of Sir J. Trelawny's Affirmations Bill, and Mr. G. Hardy's Amendment to defer the second reading for six months, was resumed by

MR. DILLWYN, who said that he very much preferred this bill to the cognate bill, which stood lower down on the paper (the Criminal Proceedings Oath Relief Bill), inasmuch as this gave relief in all courts of justice, while the other was confined to criminal cases. He did not expect to hear any opposition offered to the bill on religious grounds; at least, he hoped there would be none. It never could be the desire of any hon. members that a man, simply because he entertained a doubt as to certain speculative propositions (in the language of the hon. baronet the mover of the bill), should be exposed to all manner of violence without having a remedy in a court of justice; and that was the logical effect of the present state of the law. The alteration now proposed, instead of embarrassing the administration of justice, would have quite the contrary effect. He denied that it would have the effect attributed to it of abrogating oaths in courts of justice altogether, though it was very clear that even oaths did not secure true evidence, for nothing was more common than to hear a counsel telling the jury that such and such a witness was not to be believed on his oath. The existing law of evidence in India and the colonies recognised the principle of this bill, and the lives and property of Europeans in India often depended upon the testimony of natives.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, in opposing the bill, said the hon. member for Tavistock appeared not exactly to know the nature of an oath. (Laughter.) Hon. gentlemen laughed, probably because they took the same view as the hon. baronet, who stated that an oath was the calling down of vengeance from God upon yourself if you told an untruth. [Sir J. Trelawny: I quoted the law.] But the hon. baronet expressed an opinion. In the oath taken by witnesses, there was not a word about calling down vengeance. [Sir J. Trelawny: You alluded yourself to a Nemesis.] Yes, and he believed that a man could not do a single evil act without being followed by a Nemesis. (Hear, hear.) In taking the oath, the witness promised to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and asked the help to enable him to do so. ("No!") Were not the words used for a thousand years at the end of the oath, "So help me God?" It was said that honour and honesty would prevent man from making false statements. Honour and honesty, apart from religion, were nothing but pride and self-interest. If a man did not believe in a God, he could refuse to tell a lie only because he was too proud to do so, and he could be honest only because he thought honesty the best policy. If he himself did not believe in a God who ruled the world and arranged the course of all its events, he should plot and intrigue and not allow any compunctious visitings of conscience to stay his hand or divert him from his purpose—(laughter);—because without that belief it was mere maudlin, simpering sentimentality, to say anything but "Evil, be thou my good." ("Oh, oh!") A consistent Atheist must be bad on system and capable of every Machiavelian scheme and action. ("Oh, oh!" and "Hear, hear.")

MR. BAINES was speaking in support of the measure, when he found that he had obtained a copy of the wrong bill (Mr. Locke's Oaths in Criminal Cases Bill). He would not further intrude upon the attention of the House, except to say that he thought it would be a profanation of the sanctity of an oath to allow unbelievers to be sworn and examined first, and then to be questioned as to their religious opinions. There were cases in which, owing to the present state of the law, the evidence essential to the conviction of a murderer had been rejected. To dispense with the oath in exceptional circumstances contemplated by that measure was far from denying the value of religious sanctions.

SIR G. LEWIS said he was compelled to vote against the second reading of this bill. The general law of the country laid it down that no witness could be examined in a court of justice without a declaration of facts in which there was a direct appeal to a Supreme Being. But there being classes of religionists who objected, on religious grounds, to taking an oath, the law came to their assistance, and, in certain cases, relieved them from the obligation, and allowed a declaration to be received in lieu of an oath. In the case of Pagans, the law provided that they might be sworn according to the form binding

on their conscience. This bill was intended to meet cases of a defect of religious belief, when the parties had no conscientious objection to take an oath, the objection being made, not by them, but to them, and the enactment might be taken advantage of by any person who had no religious objection to take an oath, but preferred making an affirmation, as less binding than an oath.

MR. ROXBURGH said the right hon. gentleman was quite right as to the question put by the opposing counsel to ascertain the witness's religious faith.

If the man who was asked whether he believed in a future state of rewards and punishments had a great regard for truth, and, in spite of public opinion, replied "No, I don't believe that," he was immediately set aside. But if he was a person who, following his own views of what was for his own benefit, was so careless of the truth as to tell a lie and say, "I do believe," then he was sworn. Which of these two men was the most likely to speak the truth? Was the oath any guarantee for the veracity of the witness? He wanted that argument to be answered—not himself to be abused, though to that he was very much accustomed. (A laugh.) Your rule of law excludes a trustworthy man and accepts one who is not trustworthy. They might surround the witness with various sanctions, but the only one that had any real effect was that of law and public opinion. That sanction they obtained by an affirmation. He appealed to the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary, who was not a man obfuscated by bigotry, to direct his mind to the question of what was to be done to insure the chances—for they were only chances—that they should receive truth from a witness in a court. The noble lord talked of a man divesting himself of his religious belief as he would take off his coat. (A laugh.) No man divested himself of his religious belief by an act of his own will, but he was divested of it by circumstances. All he could do was to obtain all the evidence he possibly could, and then it depended upon the Almighty whether he must believe it or not. To say that the rule of law did no harm was to say what all experience contradicted. If a man was known to be an unbeliever anybody might knock him down or rob him, and then tell his counsel to ask him whether he believed in a state of future rewards and punishments. The man would answer "No," and as his evidence could not be taken, the rogue or the thief would escape with impunity. This was not an imaginary case, but one of frequent occurrence.

MR. WALTER remarked that the bill presumed that all persons would act upon conscientious motives. But how could a man be supposed to be actuated by conscientious motives who do not believe in the moral government of the world, and in a future state of rewards and punishment? He objected to the bill, therefore, on the ground that it went to destroy a principle which constituted the main distinction between man and beast. With regard to the alleged hardship of the case of unbelievers suffering personal injury, but whose evidence could not be taken, he urged that the case of a lunatic was the same. Now, his opinion was that they ought to treat the unfortunate—he did not wish to use harsh epithets—but he would say the wretched persons whose minds were so constituted that they were unable to see what everyone else saw, and to believe in the existence of an Almighty power, as not in their right minds; and he thought that it would be fatal to the interests of society to take a different view of such persons.

MR. DENMAN said that it had been decided over and over again that lunatics could give evidence if they were of sufficient intelligence for the matter in hand. He proceeded to speak in support of the bill, citing a case of murder in which the evidence of a principal witness, who acknowledged that he did not believe in a God, was rejected.

MR. M. SMITH opposed the bill, which was supported by Mr. J. B. SMITH, who said he was acquainted with a most respectable and conscientious man who, believing that the Scripture forbade it, refused to take an oath. The consequence was that he had frequently been robbed with impunity, and had been excluded from the town council of the borough in which he resided.

SIR W. HEATHCOTE believed that, if this bill passed, it would not be possible to stop short of the entire abolition of oaths. The House, he said, must make up its mind whether it would adhere to the system of depending upon an appeal to the religious conviction of a witness as the means of securing the truth.

MR. LOCKE and MR. MELLOR supported the bill, which was opposed by MR. M'MAHON.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said he should give his decided opposition to the bill, which departed essentially, as he showed, from the principle recognised in other measures of relief in cases of conscientious scruples. Without making the design very apparent, the real purpose of the bill was to get rid of an ancient, a still prevailing, and, in his opinion, most reasonable objection to the competency as a witness of a person who had no belief in the existence of God, or in a future state of rewards and punishments. (Hear, hear.) The House were not to consider the ease or convenience of the witness; they were to consider the interests of society—(Hear, hear)—and he believed those interests required that persons without religious conscience and belief should not be accepted as witnesses in courts of justice, whatever the form of affirmation which they might propose to adopt. If the bill became law any person who "shall express a desire to make an affirmation instead of an oath," was to be permitted to do so on the judge being satisfied of his "sincerity." Of his sincerity of what? Not of his conscientious objection, but of his "desire to make an affirmation instead of an oath." This provision would admit two classes of witnesses,—first, those who had no religious belief at all; and next, those who, while having a religious belief, might not consider an affirmation as binding on their consciences as an oath.

(Hear, hear.) The operation of the principle now proposed to be established would logically extend much beyond the particular object to which the present bill was confined; for if the religious sanction of an oath ought to be abolished in the case of witnesses in courts of justice, why should it not also be done away with in respect to jurors and other persons employed in the discharge of public duties? (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him that this measure proposing a most important and fundamental change, was in principle most objectionable. (Hear, and cries of "Divide.")

Sir J. SHELLEY supported the second reading of the bill, and after a reply by Sir J. Trevelyan,

The House divided, when the numbers appeared:—

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The House then went into Committee upon the Locomotives Bill, the clauses of which were agreed to after much discussion.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS OATH RELIEF BILL.

This bill, the object of which is to assimilate the law in criminal cases to that in civil cases, with regard to making affirmations instead of taking oaths, the parties professing a religious belief, was opposed on going into Committee by Mr. M'MAHON, who moved its rejection. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL and Sir HUGH CAIRNS also spoke in opposition to the bill. The latter said that in civil cases the defendant might be examined on oath. Was the hon. and learned member for Southwark prepared to examine the prisoner in criminal cases on oath likewise?

Mr. CRAWFORD must remind the Solicitor-General that this was, and had been for some time, the law in Ireland. If the hon. and learned gentleman had such strong objections to the bill, why did he not bring in a measure to repeal the Irish Act?

A quarter to six o'clock having arrived, the SPEAKER interposed, and stopped the debate.

The Industrial Schools (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, and the other orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at six o'clock.

THE MAIL CONTRACTS.

On Thursday, Mr. PEEL stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Gregory, that the Cunard Steam-packet Company had not committed any breach of their contract in the conveyance of the mails, and that with respect to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the West India Mail-packet Company, but two or three breaches of engagement had occurred, and that in those cases the companies had been fined, and had paid the penalty.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE LEBANON.

In answer to Sir J. Ferguson, Lord J. RUSSELL said that it was true that it was arranged that there should be a Christian governor of the Lebanon; but it was not specified whether he should be a native of the Lebanon or not; and on that the English envoy concurred. The governor, he believed, would be under the authority of the Pacha of Sidon, but he was not sure that that was settled.

INDIAN LEGISLATION.

On the House going into Committee on the East India Loan Bill, a discussion took place on the state of the finances of that country, with especial reference to Mr. Laing's Budget.

Sir C. WOOD, having replied to various objections, declared his general confidence in the present state of Indian finance, and stated, that at that moment the balance in the exchequer was one million sterling more than Mr. Laing had estimated in February last. Were it not for a failure on the part of some of the railway companies to make the payments expected of them, the loan would not have been required.

The bill was then passed through Committee.

On the motion for the second reading of the East India Council Bill,

Mr. VANSITTART stated, that now that India was so fully amalgamated with the rest of her Majesty's dominions, he could not see the necessity of multiplying legislative councils as the bill proposed to do.

Mr. W. R. FORSTER inquired how far the deliberations of the Councils were to be public.

Mr. LAYARD pointed out that the three measures which stood for discussion that evening involved changes which, though he approved generally of them, would cause an almost new state of things in India. There could be no doubt that the existing Council was an anomaly and a failure; and he thought the introduction of local councils would have a great and beneficial effect in India. As regarded the admission of natives, he did not think the bill went far enough, and he should in Committee propose an amendment on that point, and take the sense of the House upon it.

Mr. KINNAIRD was very anxious that there should be native members of the Council; but, as this was but an experiment, he doubted the expediency of making the presence of natives compulsory.

After some further discussion, Sir C. WOOD briefly replied to objections, observing, in answer to Mr. Forster, that the question as to the publication of reports of the discussions in the Councils would be left to the discretion of the Governor-General.

The bill was then read a second time.

The East India High Courts of Judicature Bill, after a brief conversational debate, was read a second time.

On the motion for the second reading of the East India Civil Service Bill,

Mr. VANSITTART contended that the bill was calculated to do away with the existing competitive system, and to introduce a system of nepotism and jobbery. If the civil service was to be encroached

on, as they had not only done their duty, but subscribed a large percentage of their salaries to certain pension funds, they were entitled to compensation, but no provision was made for that in the bill. The bill would be as unpopular with the natives as it would be among the civil service, as it calculated to send out a class of inferior men, a matter which was already a subject of complaint among the natives.

Mr. LIDDELL having made some critical observations on the bill, but supporting it generally,

Mr. LAYARD was in favour of the principle of the measure; yet had not so much confidence in any Secretary for India as to give him the selection of persons for the civil service from uncovenanted officials of the seven years' probation. The difficulty with regard to the appointment of natives was that there were many obstacles to their proper preparation for the duties of the service; but at the same time he approved of the principle of their participation in the public service.

Lord STANLEY said that the general feeling of the House appeared to be that the principle of the bill was sound, but that the details required careful supervision. He thought that two securities, that of limiting the admission to the civil service to persons who had been seven years in India, and the acquisition of languages, would be found efficacious. These, with the confirmation of the Secretary of State of any appointment by the Governor-General, and also by the Crown, would operate as checks on undue exercise of patronage and jobbery.

The debate was continued by Mr. Puller, Sir E. Colebrooke, Sir M. Farquhar, and Mr. Adam.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR objected to the adjournment, and supported the principle of the bill.

Mr. HENLEY thought that the object of the bill was to evade to a certain extent the system of competition for admission to the civil service. He hoped that securities for the interest of the civil service would be introduced into the bill. There was no necessity for postponing the second reading.

Mr. CRAWFORD, Sir J. Ferguson, and Mr. Torrens having spoken,

Sir C. WOOD argued against the assumption that the interests of the civil service would suffer by the operation of the bill, which had originated in the want of more experienced men for service in the public departments in India.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Excise and Stamps Bill was read a third time and passed.

The other business was gone through, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

On Friday, in answer to Admiral Duncombe, Lord C. PAGET said that the Great Eastern had been taken up to carry 2,007 troops, 89 officers, and 222 horses to Quebec, at 18*l.* per head for officers, 20*l.* for horses, and 5*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for men. The arrangements were made with the full concurrence of the War Department.

LICENSING.

In answer to Captain Jervis, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that a recent decision of the Queen's Bench had laid down that licenses granted by magistrates of boroughs not having separate courts of quarter sessions were invalid, and he proposed to introduce a remedy in the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

In answer to Sir A. Agnew, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Postmaster-General would make arrangements to extend the accommodation contemplated under the Post-office Savings Banks Act to different parts of the United Kingdom, in the first instance experimentally. Applications on the subject would be useful in determining the districts where such accommodation was most required.

GLOUCESTER AND WAKEFIELD.

In answer to Mr. T. Duncombe, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that he did not intend to propose any measure with regard to the boroughs of Gloucester and Wakefield. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that on that day week he should move that writs for the election for members for Gloucester and Wakefield should issue.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

On going into committee of supply, Mr. GREGORY moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the termination by the Postmaster-General of the postal contract with the Royal Atlantic Steam Navigation Company. Having first expressed his regret that Lord J. Russell had not as frankly as Lord Palmerston stated that he was mistaken with regard to the conduct of the Irish members on the recent party division, he went at length into the question of the Galway contract, and contended that it was a national and not an Irish question, the advantages of departure for America from Ireland being patent for all imperial purposes; and that the company had not been treated with the leniency to which they were entitled.

Lord J. RUSSELL, referring to Mr. Gregory's observations on him, justified his course in disclaiming an assertion that a bargain had been made between the Government and the Irish members on this subject of the Galway contract. He, however, accepted the disclaimer which had been made. Without going further into the immediate subject, he stated that the Government would accede to the motion. He believed that the Irish people would appreciate justice, and if any injustice had been committed towards them, they would naturally feel

sore on that account. He believed that a Government wishing to stand well with the Irish people ought not to endeavour to do so by offering them any unfair advantage, but, in order to be popular, ought to be guided by the principles of justice. ("Oh!" and cheers.)

Mr. BAXTER was hostile to the Galway contract only on the general ground of his objection to the granting of subsidies, and he equally objected to other contracts. While fully admitting that Ireland was entitled to direct postal communication with America, he argued that the Galway Company was nothing less than a commercial sham, was hopelessly insolvent, and had but one ship in their possession, while the steamers which had been built for them had proved failures and inadequate to the service, and the service had failed altogether as regarded the keeping of time. Still he supported this committee, because it was only respectful to the people of Ireland, who felt it of the utmost importance that they should have communications with America. Although there was not the smallest pretext for finding fault with Lord Stanley of Alderley, there ought to be the fullest investigation into the affairs of the bubble company, that they might be made aware how far they had been imposed upon and deceived. (Hear.)

Sir H. CAIRNS contended that it was known that the company had recently changed hands, was under the direction of men of capital and enterprise, and was perfectly solvent.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, expressing his unwillingness to enter into a controversial debate, which, as the committee was to be agreed to, need not have been raised, proceeded generally to criticise Mr. Gregory's speech, and to defend the course taken by the Postmaster-General, urging that it was not the intention of the Government to treat the company with anything but justice and liberality, and that everything should be conceded which could fairly be conceded.

Lord Dunkellin, Mr. Hennessey, Mr. Clay, Mr. Blake, Colonel French, and Lord Naas having spoken,

Mr. CARDWELL explained that the reason Lord Carlisle, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had not been consulted before the subsidy was withdrawn was that the question was regarded by the Government as an Imperial and not simply as an Irish question.

Colonel DICKSON, although the noble viscount at the head of the Government, with his incorrigible jollity, had made a joke about his interview with Father Daly, believed that what had occurred at that interview and since had had great weight with the Government in granting this committee. (Hear, hear.) He denied the assertion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the hon. member for Galway (Mr. Gregory) had advocated the continuance of the contract as matter of charity. (Hear.)

Mr. DUNLOP said that the propriety of maintaining the station of Galway was quite a separate question from the maintenance of this company, which had made so many failures. With respect to the effect which the decision of the Government might have upon the political support they received, he trusted that the Government would never condescend to dispose of a question of this kind upon such a consideration, but would rather regard the merits of the case and determine whether or not the contract had been fulfilled.

Mr. ENNIS was prepared to express his obligations for the course taken by Government on the present occasion.

Colonel GREVILLE said that what they, as well as the Irish people whose interests they represented, complained of was not merely that the Galway contract had been rescinded, but that from the very commencement the company had not received fair play. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MAGUIRE could not join with the hon. member for Athlone in thanking the Government for doing that which they had been compelled to do. He could give them no thanks whatever, and he believed that if he were to do so they would consider him a very silly fellow. Everybody knew that the Government had been compelled to eat the leek, and that it was only when they ascertained that the Irish members would vote against them to a man, and that the same course would be taken by many of their ordinary supporters, that they had consented to the appointment of a committee. (Hear, hear.)

It was to be hoped that none of the Scotch Radical element would be found in the committee about to be appointed. He objected altogether to the puritanical set on the back Ministerial benches. Let there be five honest John Bulls, fair and impartial English gentlemen; let this matter be submitted to them, and the people of Ireland would be satisfied with their decision; but for goodness sake let them have no Scotch Radicals on the committee. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Both on this and on any other question the Scotch Radicals did all they could against Ireland. They laid the heaviest taxation upon her, they grudged her every single farthing that was proposed for her benefit, and whenever anything was to be done for her benefit they objected to it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. B. OSBORNE said that the Government, like the Hibernian, had showed symptoms of weakness. Either they ought not to have terminated the contract in such an excessive hurry—either they had shown ignorance in making it a purely departmental question; or, having come, as a united Cabinet, to a conclusion that it ought to be terminated, they ought not to have turned round and granted this committee. He protested against Mr. Baxter's statement that the Galway Company was insolvent, forgetting that it had been reorganised, and was now directed by men of wealth and position. He thought that a larger question was involved than that of the

Galway contract—that of the mode in which Ireland was governed. She expected to share in the benefits which were spread over England and Scotland.

Mr. DISRAELI, as the individual who had signed the Galway contract, claimed to say a few words. He pointed out the very different circumstances under which a committee on the Galway contract was moved for this as compared with that which was proposed last year. He then proceeded, in emphatic language and with great vehemence, to vindicate the policy of Lord Derby's Government in this matter, and taunted the present Ministry with their unjust accusation of general corruption against that Government, as well as with their vacillating conduct and weakness, by which they alienated their own supporters, and which had raised this question to the height of a vote of want of confidence.

We have had, I think, as remarkable a piece of Parliamentary conduct with reference to this contract on the part of her Majesty's Government as I ever recollect. The motion of the hon. member for Galway was in fact a vote of censure. (Cheers.) It was a proposition that the House should appoint a committee to consider the announced decision of the Cabinet. (Cheers.) If the committee came to a different decision from the Cabinet the only logical conclusion should have been that the committee should sit on those benches. (Cheers and laughter.) Every effort was made on the part of her Majesty's Government that there should be no mistake or misconception on this point. Their friends, however, annoyed by their policy in this respect, charitably intimated—to use the language of the evening—that it was a departmental error. (Laughter.) But the Government would not for a moment agree that it was a departmental error. It was a policy upon which Cabinet Councils were ostentatiously called, upon which they pompously sat, and the result of which was announced to us with ostentation by the Prime Minister. (Cheers and laughter.) They had considered the subject. The Postmaster-General had nothing to do with it, or had only an infinitesimal portion of responsibility. It was a Cabinet question. The Cabinet had decided, and the noble lord threw down his glove on the floor of the House. (Cheers.) The hon. member for Galway gave notice of a motion that, notwithstanding the decision of the Cabinet, the question should be remitted to the consideration of a committee. (Hear.) What does this mean? Why, that we are not satisfied with the policy of the Government. We are not content with the decision of the Cabinet. (Cheers.) If that is not a question of confidence, what is a question of confidence? (Hear, hear.) This is the state into which we are brought by the tortuous policy of the Government now and then blackening an opponent, now and then laying a trap to injure a body of public men, now and then disappointing supporters who placed confidence in them, now and then using this contract as an object of defiance by which to punish those who regarded more the interests of their country than the interests of the Government. (Cheers.) And it is come to this—to a scene of unprecedented humiliation, remarkable, I must say, this night, for an unrivalled exposition of Irish policy by the Secretary of the Lord-Lieutenant. (Cheers.) I wonder whether the right hon. gentleman still retains the constitutional title of Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant. (Laughter.) Generally speaking, when principals are not contented with their secretaries they dismiss them, but here we have the Secretary of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland agreeing in the Cabinet to a policy of the greatest importance to the country, of which his Excellency, as it now turns out, on evidence which no one can question, was kept in entire ignorance. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) That is a very remarkable state of affairs. (Hear, hear.) I am perfectly aware of the objections which have been urged against the office of the Lord-Lieutenant, and by none with more liveliness and force than by the hon. and gallant member for Liskeard. (A laugh.) There may be abuses, but I believe they arise from neglect and non-appreciation of the real character of the office. I do not think that they constitute a sufficient reason why we should abolish a post now of some antiquity, of great distinction and authority, which by good management and proper appreciation on the part of the Home Government might be made to exercise a substantial power and a most beneficial influence in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) But where is the authority of the Lord-Lieutenant, after the exposition of his policy which has been given to-night by his secretary, who has rather aggravated his sins by his explanation? (Laughter and cheers.) If it had been a mere departmental question—though what that jargon means I cannot in the least comprehend—that was no reason why the Lord-Lieutenant should be kept in ignorance of the decision. But, as we are now told, it is an Imperial question, in which Ireland is deeply concerned, and that upon such a question the chief governor of Ireland should not be consulted, appears to me really monstrous. (Hear, hear.) Well, we shall have a committee sitting upon a subject which has already received the mature deliberation of her Majesty's Ministers. (Laughter.) It will be curious for us to ascertain whether they agreed in their conclusions; whether they differed; if they differed, how they differed, and which opinion had preponderance in the assembly. (Hear, hear.) I shall await the report of the committee with considerable interest. Meanwhile I may say that these discussions, which have now occupied nearly twelve months, more or less, have not been without result. Whatever may be the policy of this Government, I believe that the policy of England towards Ireland has received from these discussions a new aspect, which I hope may lead to a future that may realise the hopes of the most ardent friends of that country. (Loud and renewed cheers.)

Lord PALMERSTON said that it would excite no surprise that Mr. Disraeli should express indignation and grief at finding that the acts of the Government to which he belonged should meet with public censure, but it was a little surprising that those feelings should have been pent up until now. He severely reprobated an observation of Mr. Disraeli, that the late Mr. Stafford had been hunted to death by the party opposed to him. He justified the course pursued by the Government with regard to the Galway contract in every respect, and now, in

referring it to a committee, which was the acceptance of a reasonable proposal, he repudiated the accusation that the Government was indifferent to the interests of Ireland, which the condition of that country disproved.

We are perfectly willing to submit to the committee the reasons upon which we thought it our duty as guardians of the public purse to announce the termination of the contract. It will be for the committee to judge whether those reasons are sufficient, or whether any excuses which the company can offer for the non-performance of their engagements are such as will justify the Government and Parliament in continuing the subsidy which under the contract the company are entitled to receive. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BOUVIER criticised, with some severity, the speech of Mr. Disraeli:—

The right hon. gentleman said he had been actuated by the highest and purest motives, because he had introduced into the Galway contract a clause providing that the subsidy should be paid out of moneys furnished by Parliament. Now, the history of these words was narrated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his evidence before the committee. Sir S. Northcote stated, "The question having arisen, whether the Government was responsible for the vote for the Paris chapel, I called Mr. Disraeli's attention to the subject and said, 'You had better take care what you are about, because if Parliament should refuse to vote the money for the contract, you or Lord Derby may be called upon to pay the whole amount yourselves.' Mr. Disraeli said that that would be highly objectionable. (A laugh.) I therefore proposed to insert in the contract 'out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, or something to that effect.'" (Hear.) The hon. gentleman whose death had been alluded to, having been a personal friend of his, he must be allowed to say that he was shocked at hearing the right hon. gentleman have the face to say that he was hunted to death by hon. gentlemen on that side of the House. ("Oh, oh!" and "Hear, hear.")

He expressed his regret that this committee was to be appointed, there being no facts to be ascertained, and if the result should be to revive the contract now at an end it would be an interference with the functions of the Executive Government.

Lord JOHN MANNERS re-asserted that the unjust party attacks made upon Mr. Stafford had to do with his lamented and untimely death.

Mr. H. HERBERT, as the nearest and most intimate friend of the lamented gentleman whose name had been referred to, regretted that he should have heard his name bandied across the House. Mr. Stafford died in his presence, and before his death he heard from him the full particulars of the treatment he had received, and what he believed were the causes of that treatment. He could not, therefore, stand by during this discussion without stating to the House his belief that the attacks made on Mr. Stafford had nothing whatever to do with his death. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE also, as an intimate friend of Mr. Stafford, corroborated these views. The circumstances connected with that death were very painful; but it had nothing to do with the charges brought against him. Still, as Mr. Stafford's memory had been called up, he would say this,—that had he been defended by his friends as he was assailed by his enemies, his reputation would have stood very different from what it did. (Hear, hear.)

After a few remarks by Colonel DUNNE, who wondered at Lord Palmerston's audacity in talking of the prosperity of Ireland, the motion for the appointment of a Select Committee was agreed to.

The East Indian Loan Bill was read a third time and passed.

Other bills were forwarded a stage, and the House, after some further business, adjourned at a quarter past one till Monday.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

On Monday, Mr. HADFIELD asked the Attorney-General what course he proposed to adopt with regard to this bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I have not had an opportunity of communicating with her Majesty's Government upon the result of the amendments which have been introduced in the House of Lords. I am generally aware that what we sent up to the House of Lords as a complete measure, has in point of fact been so dealt with, that not a single feature which appeared to me valuable in the bill—(Loud cries of "Order!" "Chair.")

The SPEAKER reminded the hon. and learned gentleman that the bill had not come down from the other House.

BLONDIN.

Sir G. FORSTER asked what steps would be taken by her Majesty's Government to prevent a repetition of the degrading exhibition of M. Blondin on Saturday last, so far at all events as related to the exposure of a child to imminent danger? (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. LEWIS: My attention has been directed to the circumstance to which the hon. baronet referred; and I am also aware that it is proposed to repeat the exhibition at the Crystal Palace to-morrow. I have in consequence caused a letter of warning to be written to the directors of the Crystal Palace, by which I trust that the exposure to danger of a child of tender years may be prevented. (Cheers.) I have a sanguine hope that the letter which has been written will be efficacious to that extent. (Hear.)

THE APPROPRIATION OF SEATS BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Appropriation of Seats (Sudbury and St. Albans) Bill, and progress was resumed at the third clause.

Sir F. GOLDSMID stated that, owing to the absence of Sir J. Graham, he had been requested to move the amendment giving a seat to the University of London. He should move it at the end of the bill.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that the town of

Burnley be inserted in the place of Chelsea and Kensington, which had been struck out of the bill. Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the reason why they did not propose Burnley was that it was in the northern manufacturing districts, to which three seats had already been given.

Mr. V. SCULLY moved that the blank be filled up by the county of Cork.

Mr. AYRTON moved that the chairman report progress, because he thought something was due from the Government, with a view to extricate the House from the bewilderment and confusion into which it had got, by the proposal of at least four amendments.

Sir G. LEWIS said the difficulty into which the committee had fallen was not created by the Government; it had arisen from the form of the motion adopted by the committee, to omit certain words in the clause without proposing to substitute any others. The Government would be prepared to support the proposition to assign a third member to Middlesex, when that proposition (of which notice had been given) should be made.

After a desultory debate, Mr. DUNCOMBE and Mr. AYRTON withdrew their respective motions, and the committee divided on a proposal by Mr. KNIGHTLEY, to amend the clause so as to give an additional member to the county of Middlesex, which was negatived by 236 to 186.

Lord PALMERSTON then suggested that the Committee should agree to the third seat being allotted to Birkenhead, as proposed by the next clause, and that four members should be given to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and he thought it better that the Riding should be divided. Mr. SCULLY moved that the Chairman report progress. Sir G. LEWIS observed that, as no objection had been offered to the clause, he hoped the Committee would not stop the discussion. On the report, he would, he said, bring up a new clause, giving a fourth member to the West Riding of Yorkshire, separated into two divisions. The Government did not ask for delay, which would not assist the measure. The motion for reporting progress was ultimately negatived, and, upon a division, the fourth clause, assigning a seat to Birkenhead, was carried by 163 to 26.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, with certain verbal amendments.

Notices were giving amendments to be moved on the next stage of the bill.

COUNTY SURVEYORS IN IRELAND.

On the order for going into Committee on the County Surveyors, &c. (Ireland), Bill, Mr. SCULLY, who had given notice of an amendment to defer the Committee for three months, objected that the principle of the bill would greatly increase the charge on the local rates in Ireland for salaries and superannuations, those rates being already heavily burdened. Lord J. Browne, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Butt, and Mr. Haasard spoke in support of the bill, which was opposed by Mr. George, Sir E. Grogan, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Osborne, and Lord C. Hamilton. Mr. CARDWELL explained the scope and object of the bill, which was founded, he said, upon the unanimous report of a Committee, and its provisions were not compulsory, but permissive, giving power to the grand juries to increase salaries and grant superannuations, if they saw fit. After further discussion, the House divided upon the amendment (moved by Lord Fernoy) to defer the Committee for three months, which was negatived by 152 to 59. The House then went into Committee upon the bill. At the 6th clause, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The remaining orders (forty-one in the whole) having been disposed of, the House adjourned, at half-past two o'clock.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON RAGGED-SCHOOLS.

The committee, appointed on the motion of Sir Stafford Northcote, to inquire how the education of destitute and neglected children may be efficiently and economically assisted by any public funds, have had one or two sittings.

Mr. Locke, the honorary secretary to the Ragged-School Union, was the first witness examined. He said: The society was formed in 1844. We have never established any school without previously ascertaining that a necessity existed for it. We began with sixteen schools; we have now 176. We began with 2,000 scholars; we have now in the day-schools 17,230; in the evening-schools, 9,840; in the Sunday-schools, 25,260—making a total of 52,000 children. As many are in the habit of attending all the schools, the number may be divided by two, giving 26,000 as the actual number in attendance. The schools are intended for the children of costermongers, pig-feeders, rag-dealers, labourers, knackers, and cat's-meat men, and other persons who are unable to educate their children, or neglect to do so. Many of the children would not be admitted into the day-schools on account of their want of cleanliness. We have had no complaints of these schools draining the day-schools. Many of the children are sent to the schools by the City missionaries and district visitors. There are 3,780 children in the industrial-schools. It is not the general character of the ragged schools that food should be given, but it is given occasionally. Two or three of the refugees receive some assistance from the Government, but none of the regular ragged-schools receive any such assistance, nor have they applied for it, thinking it better to be without Government interference. Many of the children are in rags, but we cover them with a garment which conceals the rag.

By Mr. Adderley: The voluntary support of

ragged-schools is one of the essential elements of their success. It is a missionary movement rather than a secular one, and our object is to give the children moral and religious training, and to pass them as quickly as possible into the national schools. Supposing the ragged-schools to be aided by the Government, and to become a normal part of the national schools, the tendency would be to assimilate the two classes of schools.

By Mr. Pease: The number of paid teachers in the day schools is 400. The number of voluntary teachers is 2,971.

By Mr. Cave: When a new school is required in any district, that district is expected to contribute a certain proportion of the expense, and a grant is made in aid.

By Mr. Black: I think it would be a great advantage if we could introduce trades into the schools, and enable the children to obtain their living by industry; and I believe that object could be carried out without Government assistance.

By Mr. Hanbury: I believe the ragged-schools have introduced a large amount of practical good, by diminishing crime and improving the dwellings in various neighbourhoods, and that they have not injured the day-schools. The schools are, generally speaking, free from debt. There are fifty-nine, whose liabilities amount to about 2,000*l.* The subscriptions toward the Union amount to between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.*, and the schools themselves collect about 30,000*l.* The salaries of the day teachers vary from 50*l.* to 70*l.* or 80*l.* per annum. They do a great deal more work than they are paid for.

By Mr. Lowe: When our Union commenced we estimated the number of neglected children in the metropolis at upwards of 100,000; that is, in the area out of which we have taken 26,000. The number of destitute children is not so large now as it was at that time. I know cases in which the improvement of the children has had a salutary effect on their parents. The conditions imposed by the Privy Council on national schools, and any conditions which would interfere with our free action, would be injurious to ragged-schools.

By Mr. Liddell: We find a general disposition on the part of these children to yield to kindness and persuasion. We sometimes find a difficulty in raising funds; and if it had not been for a large legacy left a few years ago we should have been in a strait; but on appealing to the Christian public our wants are generally supplied.

Mr. J. G. Gent, secretary to the Ragged-school Union, put in a resolution of the committee, stating, "That in the opinion of this committee it is not expedient, under any circumstances, to accept a Government grant for non-industrial ragged-schools." The reason why the committee passed that resolution was that they considered such aid would make secular education a chief and primary object of the ragged-schools, whereas the chief object is the imparting a moral and religious instruction. My opinion is against receiving any grant for industrial schools. The information which I supplied to the Royal Commissioners related to the ragged-schools in the metropolis, and not to the provinces. (The witness then put in some statistics showing the number of ragged-schools in Liverpool and Manchester, and the average attendance at these schools.) We find a difficulty in establishing ragged-schools in some districts—especially those in which the Roman Catholic population preponderates.

By Sir J. Graham: The number of reformatories and industrial schools connected with the Ragged-school Union in London receiving Government aid is nineteen or twenty, and the number of inmates about 800. I should prefer seeing the ragged-schools at their present level without a Government grant, than being raised by such a grant to a higher level. As a general result the influence of the children in ragged-schools is beneficial on their parents.

The committee then adjourned.

Mr. E. J. Hytche, one of the principal agents of the Ragged-school Union, put in a resolution which was agreed to at a meeting of 120 delegates connected with the London schools, to the effect that it is the opinion of this meeting, considering the special character of the ragged-schools, they should decline Government aid on any consideration whatever. There were only three dissentients to the resolution.

The Rev. William Cadman narrated his experience of Ragged-schools in the Borough. The question of granting Government aid was (he said) one of great difficulty. He should be thankful for Government help if it could be given on conditions which were not objectionable. He saw no objection to a grant in proportion to the number of children instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Upon the whole, he was in favour of a Government grant being made to these schools, but he was hardly prepared to say on what conditions, not having fully considered the subject.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WALES.

In the last number of the paper called *Baner ac Amserau Cymru*, which has a very large circulation in Wales, there is a powerful article *apropos* of the late election for Flintshire, from which we subjoin an extract or two:—

Wales is a country of Nonconformists, and the great bulk of the people are Reformers, and yet, for all this,—the more the pity!—they have not a single representative from their own ranks to present a petition to Parliament or to open his mouth on behalf of the dumb, in the councils of the nation. We have some men, it is true, of liberal views and of enlarged minds; still, they are Churchmen, to say the best of them, after all; and

when the public questions of the day come to be worked out in all their practical influences and tendencies, we know well enough in what direction it is natural that their sympathies should turn. Now, in the face of all reason, and in the name of every precious principle, must matters remain thus for ever? Is it not time that Dissenters should shake themselves from the dust, try their strength, and show their power by some practical act before the world? If we look at the list of electors just published, and compare the number of Dissenters which appear in it with the rest, we see no difficulty, in some of the counties at least, in returning one Dissenter for the county or the borough.

Is it not possible for the Nonconformists of North Wales to enter into a solemn and inviolable pledge with each other, to return at least one representative from their own ranks in one of the counties or boroughs?

Let a beginning be made in the boroughs. Where would be the difficulty of bringing our object to pass if a few men of stern principle were to take the matter in hand, and lay it fairly and impressively before the minds of them? Having come to a perfect understanding among themselves, let them proclaim their determination to the world, and send a manifesto to that effect to the most influential landowners of every political party, with a request that they would leave their tenants at liberty to vote for the candidate whom they might choose. Let this be done, not at the time of the election, when the excitement is great, and the blood-vein hot, but at the time when the temper of the country is most cool and calm. Such an appeal from the body of the electors would at once break down half the strength of a tyrannical landowner. We cannot help believing that such a pledge mutually taken by the electors would greatly paralyse the sway of the oppressor, and bruise the very backbone of the persecuting principle.

Are there in the ranks of Welsh Nonconformists any men that would stand the proof, at the hustings and in the senate, as good men and true, equal to the trust to be reposed in them? We do not hesitate for a moment in answering their question in the affirmative. Yes, unquestionably there are such. What of Mr. Salisbury, of Chester? Did he not make himself heard and felt in Parliament? Did he not strive to wash off the dirt which Bramwellism tried to cast upon us as a nation, and as Nonconformists? Is he not every way suitable for the office? What of Mr. Davies, of Borth? Has he not proved himself a true man by the late memorable struggle in Carnarvon, where he cleared the way for the object we have now in view? What of Henry Richard, of London? Although he is not so well known in North Wales as he is in South, there is a great charm in the name he bears; but what is that to his abilities as a public man, as a thinker and an orator he would fill the office admirably. Some may, perhaps, say that he is too Quakerly in his sentiments on this question of international peace. Well, admitting it to be so, that is a fault which it would be very easy to tolerate. What of Barnes of Cwytal? It is said of that gentleman that though not a Welshman by blood, he has a thoroughly Welsh heart. He has a large estate in Wales, and all his tenants in Denbighshire, and most of those in Shropshire, are Welshmen. We are told that he is an upright, genuine man, and a thorough Nonconformist. And though he represents Bolton already, still, since he is so well disposed towards Wales, he may be induced, if the offer is fairly made to him, to "cast his lot among us."

SLAVE-TRADE CONFERENCE.

A number of gentlemen interested in the suppression of the African slave trade met on Saturday at the residence of Lord Brougham, in Grafton-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the African slave trade to Cuba, and conferring as to what measures for its suppression might be suggested to her Majesty's Government. The conference was summoned by the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and amongst those who attended were Lords Brougham and Stratheden, Mr. Biscoe, M.P., Mr. S. Gurney, M.P., Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. E. Baines, M.P., Mr. Consul Gabriel, Mr. Consul Hanson, Dr. Hodgkin, Dr. Norton Shaw, Rev. J. Burnet, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Dr. Carlisle, Rev. H. Richard, Mr. F. Buxton, Mr. R. Alsop, &c., &c. Letters of apology for unavoidable absence, but expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting, were mentioned as having been received from the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. Asaph, Lord Stanley, M.P., Viscount Enfield, M.P., Hon. A. Kinnaid, M.P., Mr. C. Gilpin, M.P., Mr. Hanbury, M.P., Mr. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., and others.

Mr. CHAMEROVZOW, the secretary, read a statement compiled from various official sources, showing the present state of the African slave trade, which it was averred was attributable entirely to the demand for slaves for the Cuban market; the cost of the suppressive measures adopted by Great Britain; and the effect of commerce, protected by consular appointments, upon slave traffic generally.

An interesting discussion followed, in which Lord Stratheden and Mr. Buxton intimated that they intended to move simultaneously in both Houses of Parliament for a restoration of the consulship at Mozambique.

Various suggestions were made as to the course which it is desirable for her Majesty's Government to pursue in reference to the Cuban trade; and ultimately a series of resolutions were adopted, strongly condemnatory of the conduct of Spain in violating her slave-trade treaty obligations; recommending the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with her till she abolished the slave trade; and calling upon the British Government to re-establish the consulship at Mozambique and other places on the coast of Africa, for the encouragement and protection of native commerce. The resolutions also referred to the Washington treaty, by which the United States Govern-

ment is bound to unite with Britain "in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all Powers within whose dominions slave markets are allowed to exist;" and expressed the opinion that a convenient opportunity should be taken to obtain the co-operation of the United States for that purpose. It was stated that a deputation would shortly wait upon Lords Palmerston and Russell with a copy of these resolutions.

A vote of thanks to Lord Brougham terminated the proceedings.

VISIT TO THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

The *Times* publishes a long letter from Mr. E. B. Fonblanque, dated Tientsin, giving an interesting account of a visit to the great wall of China. Starting from that city he proceeded in company with Mr. Dick to Peking, passing through the district lately traversed by our troops.

I cannot, he says, explain it, but I own to something like a sense of shame having come over me as we two solitary, unarmed strangers passed through crowds of men, women, and children, standing by the charred ruins of their homesteads and among their shattered household gods, without being met by a single angry look or gesture—nay, more, always receiving a ready and friendly reply to every question. Perhaps they felt grateful that we had, at any rate, spared their lives, which is more than they can expect from their countrymen, the rebels, when they pay them a visit.

Some of the villages along our road were mere heaps of rubbish; others retained more or less the semblance of human habitations. In the larger ones, such as Ho-si-woo, which it may be remembered was for some time in occupation of our troops, the late enemy's inscriptions on doors and walls seem to be piously preserved as agreeable relics, and such familiar garrison words as "Officer's Quarters," "Canteen," "Fane's Horse," "Commissariat," "General Hospital," &c., meet one at every turn; though one cannot but remark with regret that the buildings which appear to have afforded shelter to the invaders are sadly devoid of everything in the shape of woodwork, which was probably used as occasion required for cooking dinners and boiling water.

At Ho-si-woo they met a French Missionary bishop, on his way to Europe, after having passed twenty-five years in China. It is stated that the number of French missionaries in China and Siam is not less than 1,500, and that their self-devotion, zeal, and, as a general rule, pure and simple lives, are not without their effect upon the people, although this is not displayed by wholesale and indiscriminate conversion to nominal Christianity.

A few miles further brought them to the portal of Liang-kung-fu, the residence assigned to the British Legation—a straggling, dreary, dilapidated building, which time and money might convert into a tolerably habitable barrack for a brigade of infantry, but which can never become a comfortable or suitable residence for a Minister and the few members of his suite.

Europeans are still novelties in Peking. Some grandees that we met in chairs, and some Mandarin, numerously attended, on horseback, carefully averted their gaze from the offensive foreign devils as we passed; but the shopkeepers came to their doors and stared at us with mild curiosity, and the mob, and more particularly its juvenile portion, followed us in crowds, and occasionally saluted us with expressions more familiar than polite. Upon the whole, however, we had no reason to complain of the conduct of the people; the race of gamins is much the same all the world over.

A three days' ramble through Peking, or, at least, those parts accessible to foreigners (against whom the official quarter is hermetically closed), showed me little to admire, if I except the Wall and one lovely view called Pay-hay, formed of a picturesque group of temples, embosomed in trees, on the borders of an ornamental piece of water. Dirt, ruin, and bad smells reign supreme in the capital of the "Lord of Ten Thousand Years."

Here, outside the Antin Gate, they visited the Russian cemetery, where a hideous stone monument, bearing the following inscription, has been erected to the memory of our poor murdered countrymen:—

Sacred to the memory of Captain L. B. Brabazon, R.A.; Lieut. R. B. Anderson, Fane's Horse; Private S. Phibbs, 1st Dragoon Guards; W. de Norman, Esq., Attaché to H. M. Legation; T. H. Bowiby, Esq., and eight Sikh soldiers; who, treacherously seized in violation of a flag of truce on 10th September, 1860, sank under the inhuman treatment to which they were subjected by the Chinese Government during their captivity.

It is stated that the murderer of Brabazon, whose body has not yet been traced, holds a high command under his Imperial master.

A day's journey brought the travellers to Chataou, a hamlet at the foot of the Great Wall.

At daybreak on the following morning we climbed the highest peak of the mountain range, and there, standing on the top of the Great Wall, reflected upon the stupendous folly of this wonderful work of human industry, which is said to have cost the country 200,000 lives from sheer physical exhaustion. The Wall, which is built of stone and brick, is twenty feet high and fifteen feet broad, surmounted by a double parapet, loopholed on the north side. As far as the eye can follow the mountain range, it winds over the ridges of the precipitous black rocks like a gigantic serpent crawling along, and with its breath poisoning all around; for, turn where you will, nothing meets the view but the desolate, dreary tract of rock, unrelieved by a blade of grass or a tuft of moss, and huge boulders strewn the base of the mountain sides. It was the whim of a tyrant to build a wall where Nature had already built a barrier far more effectual than anything that human art could construct. However, there it remains, after a lapse of nearly 2,000 years, a monument of the cruel folly of one man, and the patient industry and sufferings of many thousands.

"An abortive attempt at a sketch," and "a brick

from the great wall," were the only tangible result of the visit. The traveller afterwards visited the ruins of the Summer Palace of the Emperor:—

The work of destruction seems to have been tolerably complete, and not the least effort has been made to restore grounds or buildings; shells of grotesque houses and pagodas, heaps of ruins and cinders, charred beams, and trees with their drooping branches singed to death, met you at every turn, though I did here and there discover a building that appeared to have escaped detection, or, perhaps, was gutted without having been afterwards fired.

Tax and Police.

THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE CHURCHES CASE.—This long-pending legal controversy was brought to a termination on Friday, by a judgment delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case of "The Hon. R. Liddell, clerk, v. James Beal and others." It will be remembered that Mr. Beal sought a monition to the present churchwardens of St. Barnabas to carry into effect the judgment of the Privy Council of March 21st, 1857, ordering the removal of certain articles of church furniture. Lord Justice Knight Bruce, in delivering the judgment of their lordships, said that the stone altar had been removed, and the cross had been placed in another part of the church, as a not unusual or improper ornament. Then a flat table had been substituted for the stone altar, but it was alleged that there was a moveable ledge of wood placed on it. It was not insisted that there was anything superstitious in having the ledge of wood, and, certainly, there was no disturbance of the monition in that. In regard to the Ten Commandments, their lordships were satisfied that if they were placed within the chancel the people could not see or read them, and that the canon was complied with as nearly as the structure of the church would allow, and that there was no substantial difficulty in reading the letters, which are not now unusual. There was, therefore, no disobedience or evasion of the monition. However, in the circumstances of the case, and in consideration of the temperate manner in which Mr. Beal had conducted it, there would be no direction as to costs.

THE BRADING HERESY CASE.—On Monday the Court of Arches was engaged in the consideration of the suit promoted by the Bishop of Winchester, through Mr. Burder, his secretary, against the Rev. Dunstan Isidore Heath, M.A., Vicar of Brading, in the Isle of Wight, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Dr. Travers Twiss appeared for the promoter of the suit. The Bishop of Winchester's object was not to punish Mr. Heath, but to prevent the repetition of such statements in the diocese. Dr. Phillimore, who appeared for Mr. Heath, said that gentleman had merely pleaded a negative issue, that is, he had denied that his sermons contained anything repugnant to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. He had not pleaded any explanation of the passages complained of. Dr. Swabey, at the request of Dr. Twiss, read extracts from Mr. Heath's sermons, relying particularly on passages which referred to justification by faith, which, it was contended, ran counter to the Eleventh Article. Other passages alleged that God did not accept the sacrifice of Christ as a propitiation for sin—a doctrine which was "detestable," and "outrageously" stupid. One passage relied upon was that forgiveness of sin had nothing to do with the Gospel, and that such a doctrine was a heathen tradition. Heaven and hell were also held to be heathenish ideas, and the Christianity of the day described as "contemptible." Dr. Twiss proceeded to contend that there was a plain repugnance between the statements of Mr. Heath and the Articles of the Church of England; and upon that ground the judgment of the court would be prayed for. Dr. Phillimore replied for Mr. Heath, but judgment was deferred.

RAILWAY COMPENSATION CASE.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, Mrs. Pymm, the widow of Mr. Pymm, a magistrate, brought an action against the Great Northern Railway Company, to recover damages, in consequence of her husband having been killed by an accident in April, 1860, owing, as it was alleged, to neglect on the part of the company's servants. The jury gave damages, 1,000*l.* to Mrs. Pymm, and 1,500*l.* to each of the eight children.

SOLDIERS AND OMNIBUSES.—At Marlborough-street, last week, John Ling, an omnibus conductor, was fined 10*s.* and costs for refusing to admit a soldier into the vehicle, though there was a place, and it was raining. The soldier was compelled to ride outside, the conductor saying he would have "nobody inside but ladies and gentlemen."

THE PROCTORIAL SYSTEM AT CAMBRIDGE.—In the case of Kemp v. Neville, involving the proctorial system at Cambridge, the jury, it will be recollected, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 40*s.* damages. Afterwards a rule nisi was obtained by Sir F. Kelly that the verdict should be entered for the defendant. The Lord Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, on Wednesday, said the Vice-Chancellor had authority for what he did, and the rule to enter the verdict for the defendant must therefore be made absolute. The University has consequently obtained a triumph.

THE KOSSUTH NOTES CASE.—The Lord Chancellor delivered judgment on Wednesday in the appeal of Kossuth and others against the decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart in this important action brought by the Emperor of Austria against the defendants, to forbid the manufacture of certain bank-notes intended for circulation in Hungary. The appeal was dismissed, and the notes were ordered to

be destroyed. Kossuth has left England permanently, after a residence here of eleven years. He has taken a house on the Lake of Como, where, it is said, he will immediately recommence the printing of notes.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK FRAUDS.—In the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, Durden, the clerk of the Commercial Bank, was tried, with Holcroft as an accomplice, in the late gigantic fraud; but as the indictment could not be sustained against both, both were acquitted. On Thursday Durden was tried on a separate indictment and found guilty. He was sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude. Holcroft's separate trial has, by his own application, been postponed to the next sitting of the court.

THE WAKEFIELD BRIBERY CASE.—Mr. Charlesworth has obtained, in the Queen's Bench, a rule to show cause why he should not be tried again on the charge already heard before the judges at York;—for that, the chief justice said, was the real question.

A SERIES OF NOVEL FORGERIES has been discovered at Manchester. Mr. Williamson, agent of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, has been arrested on charges of forging documents averring that great losses had been sustained by fires on the premises of policy-holders where no such fires had taken place; of increasing the amount claimed for *bona fide* losses; and of endorsing, with forged signatures, bills he had been ordered to draw in satisfaction of these fraudulent claims. The incident has created a great sensation, since Mr. Williamson was "held in much esteem," and supposed to be wealthy. His father was agent for five-and-forty years, and the son has held the post for fifteen. He has been remanded. The actual amount of his frauds, or whether they are confined to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, cannot yet be mentioned with any certainty; but the general reports everywhere current in conversation place them at from 30,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* at the least. He is the nephew of the late Mr. Brotherton, M.P. for Salford.

ANOTHER IRISH MARRIAGE CASE.—Another difficult and romantic marriage case has been before an Irish Court—the Court of Chancery. A Mrs. Stuart Corry petitioned the Court for dower out of the estate of her late husband, now in the possession of Lord Cremorne. In answer to this Lord Cremorne declared that Mrs. Corry was not married to Mr. Corry; that she was a "menial" in his family, and lived with him, but was not his wife. Next he asserted that she was debarred from any claim on the property, because, lest she should be his wife, she was made a party to the deed of sale. Mrs. Corry rejoined that she was the daughter of Mr. Brettnall, a retired linen-merchant and farmer in Suffolk, that she entered the house of Mr. Corry as companion to his children, that he offered to marry her, and that they were married in Ireland in 1822, and subsequently in Scotland. Letters were put in showing that Mr. Corry always acknowledged her as his wife. There were two questions involved: the first, whether Mary Brettnall was the wife of Thomas Charles Stuart Corry—if that was proved, Dr. Corry, of Belfast, the issue of the marriage, claimed the estates now possessed by Lord Cremorne; next, there was the question of the deed of conveyance. Mr. Whiteside was counsel for Mrs. Corry. On Friday the Lord Chancellor delivered his judgment. The petition was dismissed with costs, on the ground that the purchase was made under the Court.

Miscellaneous News.

LETTERS FOR THE AMERICAN SECESSION STATES.—In consequence of the stoppage of mails to the seceding American States (except Western Virginia), persons in this country sending to any of those States by the ordinary mails to America will have their letters opened at the Washington Dead Letter Office, and sent back.

ELEVEN LONDON FIRES.—During Sunday morning and Saturday night the fireman of the brigade and those belonging to the parishes were summoned to attend not fewer than eleven fires that had occurred in different parts of the metropolitan district.

GUNBOATS FOR THE AMERICAN COAST.—Orders have been received at Chatham for six steamgun vessels, to be placed in the first-class steam reserve, and to be despatched immediately to the coast of North America. Each of the above gun-vessels will receive on board one 68-pounder of ninety-five cwt., and one 32-pounder, of 56 cwt.

MURDER OF A WIFE.—A man named Holdsworth, who kept the Hinchcliffe tollbar at Keighley, murdered his wife last week. Between the man and the wife numerous quarrels had taken place, and on Monday her brother came to take her away. The husband anticipated him by shooting his wife through the heart.

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.—A grand field-day between the London Rifle Brigade and the troops in garrison at Chatham took place on Saturday, and, as the regulars numbered between three and four thousand, the demonstration was one of considerable magnitude.

MURDER IN A CHURCH.—At Blakeney, near Newnham, the parish clerk, named Steel, has been found murdered in church, it is supposed by thieves who had broken in with a view of stealing the communion plate; but no clue has been found to the guilty person.

THE BRUNEL AND STEPHENSON STATUES.—At a meeting of the committee on Friday, it was determined that the statues to the memory of these eminent engineers shall be placed in propinquity to

the statue of Pitt, in the gardens of St. Margaret's, Westminster, facing the House of Commons, in Old Palace-yard. They are to be executed in bronze by Baron Marochetti.

THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION.—The Oxford commemoration took place last week. The sole thing that distinguishes the celebration this year, and gives it a place in history, is that no honorary degrees were conferred on the great day. The undergraduates were more than usually boisterous, and it was with difficulty that quiet was restored for the transaction of routine business.

BLONDIN'S DARING EXPLOITS.—The morning papers report that Blondin's performance at the Crystal Palace on Saturday comprised, in addition to his former feats, his wheeling a barrow across the rope, and in it his daughter, Adèle Blondin, who distributed to an audience of 1,200 below bouquets of flowers bound with white ribbon, on which was inscribed, in gold letters, "Souvenir. Adèle Blondin."

MR. SPURGEON is at present located at the Derwentwater Hotel, at the foot of the most beautiful of our English lakes, and within fifty yards of the fall of Lodore. Though sent to Derwentwater by his doctors for healthful quiet, he paid the penalty of his popularity on Sunday week, by being sought out of a corner in the Baptist chapel at Keswick, and, at the request of the minister, delivered an admirable address, and an eloquent address, and an eloquent prayer. He preached again in the evening, when the little chapel was filled to overflowing, and after service he attended the Church of England prayer-meeting in the lecture room.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A BALL-ROOM.—While a party of young persons were engaged in dancing, on Saturday evening last, in the club-room of the Railway Inn, Station-street, Birmingham, a young woman of nineteen, named Eliza Bird, fell head foremost to the ground, and never spoke afterwards. At an inquest the surgeon ascribed the death, first to tight lacing; and, secondly, to the stomach being full of food, she having partaken of a very hearty meal. These causes, he believed, had combined to produce apoplexy.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—The following is the classification of the subjects to be discussed at the meeting of the Social Science Congress, which will be held in Dublin from the 14th to the 21st of August, under the patronage of Lord Brougham:—1. Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law. 2. Education. 3. Punishment and Reformation. 4. Public Health. 5. Social Economy. 6. Trade and International Law.

COTTON SUPPLY.—The annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association was held on Tuesday, Mr. John Cheetham occupying the chair. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, discussed at great length the resources of the various cotton-growing countries of the world, and, after America, yielded the palm to India, where the cultivation might be immensely increased, and the quality of the staple brought up to the American standard. Dr. Beke, the well-known traveller, claimed for Abyssinia peculiar advantages for the growth of cotton; Mr. Jordan, as the Commissioner of the Government of Queensland, submitted to the association the capabilities of the colony he represented; while the Rev. Mr. Townshend pleaded the fertile soil and abundant labour offered to English enterprise by Abbeokuta. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The report was unanimously adopted, and the officers of the year were appointed.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER was committed on Monday night week, at the Parsonage-House, Kingswood, near Reigate. The wife of the parish clerk, who had charge of the house during the absence of the incumbent, was found by her husband lying dead on the floor of the room which she had occupied. On making an examination, burglars had evidently forced an entrance into the premises, and had suffocated the unfortunate deceased. A clue to the perpetrators of the murder, it is said has been discovered, and the apprehension of the guilty parties is confidently anticipated. The clue consists of the discovery of a bundle of letters which, it is believed, were accidentally left in the rectory when the murderers decamped. Strange to say, on Wednesday last, a parish clerk was murdered in the church at Blakeney—it is supposed by burglars, whose object it was to steal the sacramental plate.

COST OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.—A parliamentary return shows the total cost of the Education Commission from its appointment on the 30th of June, 1858, to the conclusion of the inquiry on the 30th of June, 1861. For salaries of the establishment, the sum of 3,383*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* was paid; for inquiry by the twelve assistant commissioners, 7,456*l.* 3*s.*; for statistical returns, shorthand writers' notes, stationer for copying and books, inquiry into educational endowments, travelling and hotel expenses of the commissioners, and office expenses, 1,850*l.*—in all, 12,689*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* This return is exclusive of the expenses incurred in printing and stationery. The account has been made up to the 5th instant. There is a balance of cash of 145*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* in the hands of the commissioners, which, it is stated, will be quite sufficient to cover every expense to the close of the commission on the 30th inst.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOOK-HAWKING UNION.—The third annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, the Archbishop of York in the chair. It appeared from the report that there are sixty-two societies in connection with the Union, being an increase of nine over last year. Eighty hawkers were employed by the Union, who visit the various districts once a

year, or once a month, according to the requirements of the place. The report then went on to detail the operations in various country districts, which were generally of a very encouraging character, the average sale per week realising 6l. to 8l., chiefly in Bibles and Testaments. About 12,000l. per annum was received by the hawkers in the sale of the society's books. The receipts for the past year, by subscriptions and donations had been 220l. 6s., the expenditure 188l. 0s. 3d., leaving a balance of 37l. 8s. 9d. On the motion of the Lord Mayor, seconded by Lord Lyttelton, the report was adopted.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN AMERICA.—On Monday evening last, June 17th, Miss Sarah P. Remond, an American lady of colour, gave a lecture on "Abolition, and the American Crisis," in the Unitarian Chapel, South-place, Finsbury. Miss Remond is a lady of much mental culture, and of great refinement of manners, and her eloquent and spontaneous illustrations of the vexed condition of slavery, both in the Northern and Southern States of America, received a hearty welcome. The chair was occupied by A. Taylor, Esq., who, in introducing the lecturer, remarked upon the importance to all Magistrates of the American question in a domestic and philanthropic point of view. Miss Remond, an abolitionist of the Lloyd-Garrison school, in the course of her lecture said, that by the great mass of the American people the Negro was not acknowledged to be a man, or even a human being at all; but that the present civil war, the rending of the Union for ever in twain, was compelling every politician and every thinker, both in the Old and New World, to study the great Negro question of the Southern States. In 1620 twenty slaves from Africa were landed on the shores of Virginia; they had now four millions of these shuddered human beings, and the difficulty was what to do with them. The South could not keep them, and the North did not want them. North and South were alike guilty, the one in the possession, and the other in the patronage of slavery, and the unholy alliance between the two, a union that had ever been at variance with the essential principles of truth and liberty, a union that has brought God's image as near the brute creation as possible, was now being severed by the righteous retribution of that God who recognises human souls as of infinitely greater value than parchment constitutions. Miss Remond did not think that there could be a general emancipation of the slaves without a great shedding of blood, but terrible as was war, especially civil war, it were better for them to submit to all the horrors of war than to continue a state of things which, by its very invasion of the Divine order and righteousness, was the root and ground of all the social evils of America. The lecture was listened to with marked attention by a highly respectable, though not numerous audience.

NORTH-WEST LONDON PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday evening the anniversary of this most important institution was held at Willis's Rooms; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. In proposing the toast of the evening the noble lord said they were there to consider what was the best way in which they might afford aid and support to their admirable friend George Bowyer, the founder and honorary governor of the institution. The whole principle of reformatories might be jeopardised in his person, but, on the other hand, it was in the power of the meeting to afford it in his person the most important support. He did not consider it necessary on this occasion, to discuss the value of reformatories or the peculiar merits of Mr. Bowyer's institution, for both had become a household word. Mr. Bowyer had, however, this year to encounter unexpected difficulties. The hard winter and Indian famine had diverted into new channels subscriptions that would otherwise have been entrusted to him; and the Government had withdrawn a large portion of the assistance which they had hitherto afforded to institutions of this order. He regarded Mr. Bowyer as an eminent specimen of Anglo-Saxon courage and perseverance under difficulties; and he implored the Christian public not to let such a man sink under the burden which his generosity and self-denial had imposed upon him. He might add that that great man, Count Cavour, when he was last in England, in 1859, had requested him (the noble earl) to show him the back-slams of London, and the means which the philanthropists of this country were adopting to stem the tide of evil. Count Cavour accordingly set out with him at nine o'clock one night, and they did not finish their inspection till near four the next morning. He had no doubt that what the count then saw had its effect in suggesting to him many a measure of practical reform. The toast was drunk with loud applause. Mr. Adderley, M.P., in proposing the "Reformatories in London and the provinces," mentioned that notwithstanding the practical stoppage of transportation, the prisons were one-third empty, a fact which he attributed to the modern plan of dealing with the springs rather than with the overflow of crime. The healths of the noble chairman, of Barwick Baker, of the hon. governor, and of other gentlemen, were duly honoured, and subscriptions amounting to nearly 400l. were announced in the course of the evening. The following statistics of the society's operations during eight years which have elapsed since its formation, will be interesting. Of the inmates of the establishment there have emigrated, 104; established in trade, 134; in service, 40; in army and navy, 87; restored to friends, 48; in other situations, 9; quitted prematurely, 141; dismissed for misconduct, 90; drowned, 1; died, 8; present in institution, 101; making a total of 890.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY.

BERLIN, Tuesday night.

The Berlin Ministry has resigned. The ground on which they have refused to continue in office is the revival of the unpopular Huldigung, or paying of personal homage to the sovereign. The *Kreis Zeitung* party insist that the ceremony shall be performed; the Ministry, supported by the Liberals, have postponed its taking place for four months, but now, seeing the King resolved to enforce its observance, have tendered their resignation. The custom is a relic of the old feudal times, and was last performed at Königsberg on the accession of Frederick William in 1840.

ITALY.

TURIN, June 17 (Evening).

Information has been received by the authorities that Austrian emissaries would attempt to blow up the powder magazines. The guards stationed near them have, in consequence, been tripled for the last few days, and all access to the magazines has been prohibited. Up to the present no attempt has been made.

Perfect tranquillity prevails in Turin. A bill for levying 24,000 men in the old Emilian provinces, the Marches, Umbria, and Sicily, was to-day laid on the table in the Chamber of Deputies. Parliament will continue sitting throughout July.

PAVIA, June 17.

The students of this city have sent an address to the students of France, in reply to the one issued by the latter on the occasion of the death of Count Cavour.

TURIN, June 18 (Evening).

The journal *Unita Italiana* has been seized for the publication of a Massinisa article, entitled "The Pope and Religion."

PARIS, May 18.

The Paris papers of to-day publish news from Naples to the 15th inst., stating that the towns of Saumarono and Bignano, having risen in insurrection, had been taken by assault by the Italian troops. Twenty of the inhabitants were shot for having burnt alive four Piedmontese. Both towns were afterwards set on fire and the inhabitants departed into the neighbouring villages.

ROME.

ROME (via Marseilles), June 15.

The indisposition of the Pope is merely an attack of erysipelas. His departure for his villa has been postponed.

Popular manifestations have taken place in the Aliberti Theatre. Cries of "Victor Emmanuel for ever!" were raised. Tricoloured bouquets were showered on the principal ballet-dancer, who was afterwards arrested.

THE CHURCH-RATES BILL.

Mr. Sotherton Esq. will to-day move the rejection of Sir John Trelawny's bill. Mr. Hubbard's compromise bill has been withdrawn from the orders of the day, and the Abolition Bill now stands second on the list, after the Window Cleaning, &c., Bill. It is followed by Mr. Alcock's Church-rates Commutation Bill.

The *Times* of this morning urges that as the session is so far advanced, the summer weather set in, and the Lords will be sure to reject the bill, Sir John Trelawny's measure should not be pressed forward. It is hinted that the bill may expire before it reaches the threshold of the House of Lords, and it forms so good a mark of distinction between the two great parties in the House that the *Times* is by no means sure that her Majesty's Government or their customary supporters are anxious to see the question settled. The *Daily News*, on the other hand, assumes that Lord Derby has adopted the cry of "The rate, the whole rate, and nothing but the rate," and says that the duty of all Liberal members of the House at this moment is sufficiently clear and imperative. "The struggle to-day is a great party struggle, avowedly designed to weaken the Government and defeat the Liberal party in the House. It is to be a grand party retaliation for the success of the Budget—a defeat of the Ministry and the Liberals—as well as the last in a series of victories over civil and religious liberty of which Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli already boast."

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

In the House of Lords, on the motion for the third reading of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, a discussion arose, in the course of which the Earl of Derby hoped that an assurance would be given on the part of the Government that the amendments would be accepted, or, if they were questioned, that ample time should be given to their lordships to consider the objections made by the other House. Earl GRANVILLE declined to pledge himself to the acceptance of the amendments, although he admitted the care and impartiality with which the select committee had acted. Lord OVERSTONE and Lord LIVERDEN both expressed their approval of the amendments, and especially that which struck out the provision creating a chief judge. The LORD CHANCELLOR expressed his continued opinion that the measure could not work without the appointment of some such functionary. Lord CHANWORTH, as the member of the committee to move to strike out that particular clause, ex-

pressed a very decided opinion as to the uselessness of such a judge; in which Lord WENSLLEYDALE concurred. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Greenwich Hospital Bill and the Excise and Stamp Duties Bill passed through committee.

On the motion of Viscount HARDINGE, certain returns showing a comparison between the militia this year and last year were ordered.

The House adjourned at half-past seven.

In the House of Commons, at a morning sitting, in committee, a resolution on the East India Council and High Courts of Judicature (Salaries) was agreed to.

On the motion for going into committee on the Harbours Bill, the object of which is to enable the Government to advance money for the purpose of forming harbours of refuge, and for abolishing passing tolls, and granting compensation for those imposts, a discussion was raised by Mr. LINDSAY, who drew attention to the alterations which had been made in the bill since the second reading, and especially in reference to the question of compensations. Mr. THOMPSON having moved that the bill be referred to a select committee, that motion, after debate, was withdrawn. The House then went into committee, and clauses up to six were agreed to. At the evening sitting, in answer to Mr. DAWSON, Lord C. PAGET said that he could not give any assurance that the Channel fleet would enter Lough Foyle on their cruise of observation along the north coast of Ireland.

In answer to Mr. PEARCE, Mr. M. GIBSON said that the ship *Nightingale* was a vessel belonging to the United States, and cleared out of Liverpool, but there was no information as to her having been captured by the United States steamer *Saratoga*.

In answer to Mr. WYLD, Lord C. PAGET said that the accounts received by the Admiralty placed the fate of her Majesty's ship *Camilla* beyond a doubt. There could be no doubt that she had been lost in the Japanese waters in September last year.

In answer to Sir H. VERNY, Sir G. WOOD said that interest was paid by the Calcutta treasury at the rate of five per cent. on the prize money paid into it, but not on jewels and other booty not realised.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in reference to the ascent of Blondin with a young child at the Crystal Palace, said he had received a letter from the directors in answer to one addressed to them by him, stating that that exhibition would not be repeated.

Lord R. MONTAGU moved an address to her Majesty praying that she will take such measures as might be necessary to prevent any foreign interference with the ancient hereditary rights of succession in the kingdom of Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein.

The House was counted out while the noble lord was speaking, at twenty minutes to eight.

CONVOCAATION.—Yesterday morning both Houses of Convocation assembled for the despatch of business. In the Upper House there was a large attendance of members, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. A representation was made from the Lower House that an authorised hymn-book was necessary for the Church of England. After a long discussion on the point a resolution was moved by the Bishop of Lichfield that their lordships did not think it desirable at present to appoint a committee to consider the subject, and a message to that effect was sent down to the Lower House. Their lordships then proceeded to discuss certain amendments proposed by the Lower House in reference to the 29th canon. The Lower House were engaged during the morning in a discussion on a report drawn up by Archbishop Denison and other members who were appointed a committee on the subject of "Essays and Reviews." Archbishop Denison gave notice of his intention to ask the assent of the House to the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of this House there are sufficient grounds for proceeding to synodical judgment upon the book entitled "Essays and Reviews," and that the above resolution be communicated to the Upper House, together with a copy of the report of the committee.

He proposed that the discussion should be taken on Thursday. Archbishop Honey gave notice that he should move, when Archbishop Denison's motion should be brought forward, as an amendment:—

That it is not expedient under any circumstances to revive the power of synodical judgment as regards authors or books.

After some discussion, Archbishop Denison moved that the Upper House should be informed of the presentation of the report, accompanied by a request that the Lower House should proceed to its consideration. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., seconded the motion, which was agreed to; and the fact was presented to the archbishop and bishops.

THE LORDS AND THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE BILL.—Thirteen reasons for protesting against the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill have been inserted in the journals of the House of Lords, signed by the following peers:—Montagu of Brandon, Harrington, Rutland, Mayo, Normanby, Grinstead, Carnarvon, Wyndford, Clancarty, and Lucan.

THE KINGSWOOD MURDER.—The police are in possession of a considerable amount of additional evidence respecting the movements of the two foreigners who are supposed to have committed the atrocious murder at Kingswood. A reward of 200l. is offered for their apprehension, one-half of which will be paid by the Home Office, and the other by Mr. Alcock, M.P.

Last night's *Gazette* announces that the dignity of a K.C.B. has been conferred upon Lord Dufferin, the British member of the late European Commission in Syria.

The Duchess d'Anmale was prematurely confined, on Sunday last, at Orleans House, Twickenham, of a daughter. Her Royal Highness is progressing as favourable as could be desired.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Fresh up, to-day, the arrivals of English wheat were very small, but, for the most part, in fair condition. For all kinds, the trade ruled heavy in the extreme, at quite Monday's decline in the quotations of 2s. per quarter. The show of foreign wheat was moderately extensive. In most descriptions, the transactions were very moderate, at the late reduction in prices of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Floating cargoes of grain were in limited request, and in some instances, prices further declined, but only to a small extent. The demand for barley was in a sluggish state, yet no material change took place in its value.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861.

SUMMARY.

THE glorious summer weather that has set in—and which contrasts so remarkably with the dreary June of last year—is beginning to form an element in political as well as social and commercial prospects. One of the grounds on which the *Times* advocates the abandonment of the Church-rates Abolition Bill is, that it is one obstacle to the early rising of Parliament. It is suggested that all the business that stands in the way of an early recess—a month hence—should be withdrawn, so that our tired senators may speedily get away to the country. If everything around us does not wear a golden hue, it is owing to the civil war in America. The crops are ripening so fast under the heat of sun, as to promise an early, if not an abundant harvest. There is, thanks to Free Trade, abundance in the country. Week by week the price of food is declining, and is not likely to rise materially before the growing crops are secured. The low price of provisions will materially help the country through the stagnation in trade which prevails in the manufacturing districts.

The effect of the suspension of our American trade is being felt with increasing severity. Such is the disagreeable report from the centres of industry, which casts somewhat of gloom over our bright prospects. The most recent intelligence from the other side of the Atlantic holds out small prospect that the cloud will speedily pass away. In commercial matters repudiation is the order of the day. The South repudiates on principle—the North from necessity; and a great part of the calamity falls upon British merchants at home, whose credit will not allow them to “liquidate” or ask for time. America exports immense quantities of grain, for which payment is made in gold, while the remittances for our goods and produce shipped to New York are very precarious. This kind of Irish reciprocity is, of course, beginning to tell upon British trade and credit. Politically the news from America is discouraging. Military operations on a large scale must be postponed till the autumn—neither side having disciplined troops, cavalry, or artillery, adequate to enter upon a campaign. But there are no new signs of a cessation of the civil war. It is thought that the Confederates must fight to maintain their prestige, but the cautious Federal Commander-in-Chief has every reason to avoid a premature engagement. Delay is likely to gather around General Scott so overwhelming a force that the Secessionists will be unable to make head against him.

We are now receiving more reliable information from the seat of hostilities, and especially from the Southern States. Slavery is already one of the chief difficulties of the Federal Government. As its troops advance, the flight of slaves from the plantations becomes so considerable, that General Butler is encumbered with fugitives. These slaves are treated as contraband of war, and are set to work; but whether they will afterwards be restored to their owners remains an open question. Except in one important respect, the copious and interesting letters of Mr. Russell, from the Gulf States,

bear out the statements that reach us from the North. It is believed by the Federalists that the imposing force gathered by the Government will strike terror into the rebels, and convince them of the hopelessness of their cause. The *Times* correspondent, however, once and again represents the Secessionists as determined to resist to the last extremity. “It is impossible to resist the conviction that the Southern Confederacy can only be conquered by means as irresistible as those by which Poland was subjugated. The South will fall, if at all, as a nation prostrate at the feet of a victorious enemy. There is no doubt of the unanimity of the people.” But this unanimity expends itself rather in profession than in action. In the Southern States, President Davis finds it difficult to raise sufficient volunteers. Out of 50,000 men liable to serve in Louisiana only 15,000 are in arms, and no more than 3,000 have volunteered “during the war.” At New Orleans, in Texas, and throughout the South a reign of terror prevails, and there is great apprehension of a rising of the slaves. If the Southern Confederation maintains its independence it will be done in the face of difficulties well nigh insuperable.

Continental news, though of more than ordinary interest, requires but little comment. The Kingdom of Italy is to be recognised by France, and Baron Ricasoli has laid before the Italian Parliament the programme of the new Government, which is simply the completion of Count Cavour’s policy.—There have been interesting discussions in the French Chambers on the army and navy estimates, in the course of which the folly of rival armaments was ably exposed.—Ominous news comes from Berlin. The very moderately Liberal ministry have resigned in consequence of the retrograde tendencies of the King. Prussia would perhaps be better for a short régime of the reactionary bureaucracy.—The Pope and Sultan are in a state of health that gives rise to speculation as to the fate of the systems they respectively represent, and the Great Powers have attempted to restore a settled government to Syria by placing the Lebanon in the hands of an Armenian Catholic for a space of three years. The “sick man” has got another respite.—In Hungary slow progress is being made in the settlement of political differences. The address to the Emperor voted by the Chamber of Deputies at Pesth has been discussed with great unanimity of sentiment by the Upper House. It is stated that when presented at Vienna, the Emperor of Austria will issue a manifesto announcing his final decision respecting Hungary. In a short time it will be seen whether that kingdom is to be linked to the Imperial crown by ample concessions, or driven to sever its connection with the House of Hapsburg.

The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury met yesterday “for the despatch of business.” The only real business that this select assembly of bishops, archdeacons, deans, and proctors has been permitted to take up has been the amendment of the 29th Canon relative to sponsors in baptism. Even on this small matter the “reverend seigneurs” have, after many months of consideration, been unable to agree, and yesterday, the Upper House rejected the alterations in the amended Canon proposed by the Lower House. The Board of Heresy, over which Archdeacon Denison presides, has presented its report on the “Essays and Reviews,” which consists of copious extracts from the work, side by side with Scripture references, and portions of the formularies of the Church. To-morrow the zealous Archdeacon proposes to proceed to “Synodical judgment” on the book; but there is no doubt that this course will not be taken without considerable opposition. Several members of Convocation appear ashamed of the Denison policy, and it has been pointedly suggested that the agitation of the subject is only calling fresh attention to a book that was day by day dying out of public notice. What if Convocation pass synodical condemnation of the “Essays and Reviews”? No action can be taken, and the day is gone by for public opinion to be guided by the *ipse dixit* of a clerical Sanhedrim.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

So varied have been the subjects which in one shape or another have come before both Houses of Parliament during the week just ended that it is exceedingly difficult to range them in an order which will make any account of them interesting to the general reader. A great deal of time has been spent on discussions the subject of which attract but little notice, and the results of which have in several cases been nil. Thus, the Lords have had under conversational debate the conduct of Admiral Elliott, who received from the French Government every facility which

politeness could render for inspecting the naval yards of France, and who, in requital of that courtesy, came back and told fussy Sir John Pakington a series of startling indications he had detected relating to the number of iron-clad ships which our neighbour has upon the stocks, information which, of course, Sir John made the most of, and solemnly communicated to the country through the House of Commons. The Duke of Somerset, the First Lord of the Admiralty, impugns Admiral Elliott’s discretion, but, as usual, when any professional man takes a course which exposes him to censure, there were plenty of friends to back him, and, indeed, to run up his character to a higher standard than it had ever previously reached. This has not been the only personal matter discussed by their Lordships. Chief Justice Monahan was vaguely accused by Earl Leitrim of discharging judicial functions in the spirit of a political partisan, and when pressed by the Lord Chancellor to submit, after due notice given, some specific form of motion on which the House could arrive at a decision, the Earl was advised by Lord Chelmsford to back out of his position as an assailant, but could not be persuaded to withdraw his insinuations. The Lords have also discussed in a rambling, incidental, and unsatisfactory way the Galway postal contract, the Marquis of Normanby taking the lead against Government for its abrupt termination of the subsidy; but in this, as in the former cases, nothing but fruitless talk has come of it. We may almost say as much for Earl Shaftesbury’s motion for a return of the names of all the witnesses who gave evidence to the Education Commission, whether oral or written, on the subject of ragged-schools. The motion, which was formally withdrawn and left in the hands of the Duke of Newcastle as to the extent to which it should be complied with, if at all, was probably never meant for anything more serious than a peg upon which to hang the noble lord’s third vituperative speech, which, however, was a little milder in its strain than either that delivered at Exeter Hall or about a month ago in the House of Lords. The noble earl seems to us to cherish the darkest suspicion of the motives of the commission, probably influenced in some degree, but quite unconsciously, of course, by the ecclesiastical and theological diarepute in which he holds his grace the Chairman. The Royal Commissioners have no reason to regret the pertinacity of the noble earl’s assaults, for they have been ably defended by the Duke of Newcastle, and highly praised by several peers whose impartiality of judgment entitles it to consideration. As the whole question has been brought before the public in Mr. P. Cumine’s little volume, we abstain from touching upon its merits just now, in the hope of being able to deal with them separately and more at large next week. At the close of this rapid review of their lordships’ desultory work during the week, we are happy to state that they have read a third time and passed the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, and that they sat on Wednesday last, to hear the Royal assent given to the measure by a Commission of which Lord Montagu was one of the three members. There is a show of poetical retribution in the fact that the noble lord, who overthrew the Bill for the Abolition of the Paper-duties last Session, and who thereby claimed for the Peers a right of reviewing our financial policy, should be selected this Session as one of the representatives of the Crown, for giving the Royal assent to a bill in which the repeal of the Paper-duties was included with certain important taxational provisions, and the passing of which is the best practical refutation of the newly-asserted claim. Lord Montagu might appropriately enough have said, “I have led your lordships through a temporary victory to a lasting defeat.”

Her Majesty’s Ministers still persist in pushing forward the Appropriation of Seats Bill, although, in assigning one of the vacant seats, they have sustained several decisive defeats. We hope their persistency in this “little go” of Parliamentary Reform is not to be interpreted to signify their final abandonment of intention to introduce hereafter a larger measure. They have carried their Bill through Committee, but with an omission of one of its provisions, in their attempt to supply which, on the bringing up of the report, they are by no means unlikely to fail. The West Riding of Yorkshire has got an additional member, and so has South Lancashire. Birkenhead also, it is agreed, shall have one representative. For the fourth seat there has been a general scramble. Chelsea and Kensington have been refused it, so has Middlesex. The county of Cork presents no irresistible claims. The Scottish Universities do not seem to have much chance, for they are in no haste to expose it to the ordeal of a vote. The London University is held in reserve, Sir James Graham intending to press it upon consideration should he discover a fair opening. Salford, as we saw last week, could make no way. This week Burnley

has fared no better. All the members interested in conferring the seat upon any other constituency than the one happening to be before the Committee combine to oust the claimant, no matter what may be its pretensions—and hence, the majorities are always found to carry a negative. The matter has at length resolved itself into the following shape:—The West Riding of Yorkshire, divided into two constituencies, each to have two members, appears to be the purport of the most favoured proposition. To this Ministers have yielded, and will bring up a clause to give effect to it on the report; but we are not to regard this as the end of the contest. It is not at all unlikely that the partisans of other constituencies will again combine, for they have given notice that they will again urge the pretensions, each of his own pet country, county, borough, or corporation. Meanwhile it seems a pity that the West Riding, that has never asked for two additional members, and that does not relish the prospect of being cut in twain, should have another seat forced upon it, because the House of Commons cannot agree upon any of the other candidates for the advantage.

The House of Commons, however, has made one very important move. In a single morning sitting it passed through Committee six important Bills for the consolidation of criminal law, reserving disputed amendments for the bringing up of the report. We have now a chance of getting our criminal laws within a readable compass. One of the Bills referred to consolidates the whole of the statutes which relate to Offences against the Person—another deals with those which relate to Larceny—a third, to Malicious Injuries to Property—a fourth, to Forgery—a fifth, to Coinage Offences—a sixth, to Accessories and Abettors. There is also a seventh, which repeals the Criminal Statutes absorbed into, and digested in, the foregoing consolidation measures. These Bills came down from the House of Lords last Session, and may therefore be supposed to have the sanction of the Upper House. They are the fruit of immense legal labour extending over several years; and, as such, they are necessarily taken on trust by the great majority of our legislators. The passing of them through a Committee is about the best day's work the Commons can boast of.

India has once more had a Parliamentary day to itself. On Thursday last, Sir Charles Wood obtained the assent of the House of Commons to the second reading of the three important measures which he introduced but a week before—namely, that for reconstituting the Council in India, that for amalgamating the High Judicial Courts, and that for amending the law relating to the Civil Service—and, on the same day, he pushed through Committee the India Loan Bill. No doubt there is some danger lest the Imperial Parliament, however good and pure their intentions may be, should err in their legislation for the Eastern dominions of Her Majesty, owing to the absence of requisite insight into the real wants and feelings of the native inhabitants. We believe that Sir C. Wood's measures are, on the whole, cautious and wisely framed, and that they will prove salutary in their operation. They have the general concurrence of Lord Stanley, and they have all been discussed in a spirit free from party or sectarian feeling. They seem to us to approach a step or two nearer to the plan sketched by Mr. Bright several years ago for the government of India—a plan which we know had the sanction of high Indian authorities as best adapted for that immensely populous dependency.

On Friday, after a very long debate, or rather we may say in anticipation of it, Mr. Gregory obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing postal communication between the western coast of Ireland and North America. The Galway Contract necessarily came under searching discussion once again, and Mr. Baxter made a particularly fierce onslaught on the Galway Packet Company and their ships. Lord John Russell rose early in the debate to announce the assent of Ministers to the motion; but the topic was far too inviting to be summarily disposed of. Accordingly, the debate was spun out to a most unbecoming length, and the strife of words seemed all the warmer in consequence of the knowledge every speaker had that there would be no division. The question is one deserving calm consideration, and this, were it not an Irish one, we should now hope it will have. At any rate, it is removed for the present from the public arena of the House—a fact for which not a few will be duly thankful.

Two Bills for substituting affirmations for oaths in Courts of Justice in the case of persons objecting to take an oath, have been before the Commons this week—one introduced by Sir John Trelawny, the other by Mr. Locke. We are sorry but not surprised to observe the illiberal spirit in which they have been treated. The hon. baronet's bill was but briefly discussed, and negatived by a majority of sixty-six. Mr. Locke's

measure has not yet got through the debate on the second reading, but as the Solicitor-General uncompromisingly denounces it, we imagine it will share the same fate. So retrogressive are the ecclesiastical tendencies of the present House of Commons, that it actually views a proposal to dispense with oaths in the case of witnesses who profess that they do not hold them more binding than the simple obligation to speak the truth, as irreligious. Such an opinion becomes the *Record* well enough, but it is disgraceful to the House of Commons. For intolerant absurdities commend us to the spirit of Church-of-England conservatism.

AMERICAN FEELING AGAINST ENGLAND.

We revert to this topic, although with extreme reluctance. We sympathise so deeply with the determination of the people and Government of the Northern States to "crumple up" the overweening and insolent aggressiveness of the Slaveholding States, and we entertain so strong a hope that the issue of the struggle now taking place in America will prove effectual, as our able correspondent at New York says, not only to control, but eventually to subdue the monster evil of slavery, that we yearn for a fitting occasion on which to give the most unreserved expression to our best wishes for the termination of the pending contest in favour of the Northerners. We are averse, moreover, to defend this country even from unthinking aspersions, when by so doing we may seem to take up an attitude of unkindliness towards those whom we really desire to regard as friends, and whose affliction claims for them the tenderest consideration. But it is sometimes necessary, even for friendship's sake, to oppose the firmest resistance to the inordinate demands and expectations of excited passion, and the Free State Americans must not be left, in justice to themselves, to imagine that this country pleads guilty to the angry bill of indictment which they bring against it. They do us wrong—inexcusable wrong—and it is incumbent upon every well-wisher to the United States, to protest energetically against this popular outcry.

We do not exclude from view the facts which somewhat extenuate the unreasonable bitterness of feeling with which our Transatlantic kindred view the strict neutrality of the British Government as between the United and the Confederate States. We recognise in it a tinge of that intolerance with which the United States Government for many years, in the hands of Slaveholding statesmen, and the American press, largely swayed heretofore by Slaveholding interests, have spread over the whole Union. The truth is, the unhappy influences which have so long been at work in deteriorating American character, have infected the Northerners far beyond what they are themselves conscious of. It has been the habit of their ruling men, and we grieve to add of their popular parties, to act as though nothing whatever, be it truth, justice, or religion, was entitled to stand in the way of the will of a majority of the American people. No doubt, there must always have been, as there probably is at this moment, a large intermixture of that higher and nobler sentiment which self-culture and discipline in connexion with Christianity can hardly fail to evolve. But this sentiment has never yet been uppermost. On the contrary, the Government and people of the United States have been wont to carry themselves towards other countries, and particularly towards this, as if it sufficed to let the world know what America had chosen to determine to settle all difference of opinion about the matter. Twice or thrice we have been on the very verge of war in consequence of the imperious and menacing tone invariably adopted towards ourselves. Invariably we have been spoken of in terms of outrageous hostility. Every trivial incident has been eagerly made use of to fan into a flame the latent dislike of America for England. All her great orators have pandered to the vile popular taste in this respect. There was always an assumption that it was part of the destiny of the United States to humiliate the parent country. There was always a readiness to snap at the most distant causes of quarrel. In fact, the American people have unfortunately been trained to consider that, as between them and foreigners, no question could have more than one side—the American side, of course. This has fostered in them a querulous temper, an extremely provoking irritability of demeanour, and an impatience of all opposition, which deprives them of the power of self-mastery. Wayward, wilful, quick to take offence, and slow to hear reason, they seem to have settled down into a sort of conviction that the world and all that it inherits was made for an American majority, and that their will must be everywhere received as law, however little conformed to reason, justice, or humanity.

We account for the predominance of this hectoring disposition by the fact that American statesmanship has been until now an essentially slaveholding statesmanship, and we make large allowances for its expression. It is as well, however, that our cousins across the ocean should learn that the indulgence by them of this unamiable temper does not on this side the water increase the respect which we wish to cherish towards them. The sooner they can unlearn the bullying ways which they have been taught by slave-driving politicians, the more cordial will the relations of the two countries become. We are willing to give them time to acquire the hard lesson. As Brutus said to Cassius,

"When you are over earnest with your Brutus,
He'll think your mother chides, and leave you so,"

in like manner, when America is somewhat dictatorial and quarrelsome with Great Britain, we will fancy we hear the ring of her past slaveholding policy, and make an honest attempt to evade the rising quarrel.

Our correspondent alludes to the "somewhat unkind haste" with which our Cabinet recognised the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy. But do the Americans see no sufficient reason for that haste? When two great parties, each represented by an organised Government, and with both of whom we have innumerable commercial transactions, are at war, no matter what its origin, and when we have determined, as surely it behoved us to do, to take active part with neither, it was absolutely necessary to settle immediately what was to be our precise external relation to both, in order to keep clear of consequences which might easily have dragged us into the struggle. Our commercial intercourse with the South was of such frequency, that it became a matter of strict self-defence to warn the captains of our ships, and our Consuls in American ports, as to the footing on which we had determined to stand towards both the parties. The subjects of her Majesty had a right to be informed at the earliest moment of the circumstances and conditions under which, and the extent to which, they might count upon her protection. It would have been too late to define the position of this country after the occurrence of a thousand untoward events which would never have happened but in a general ignorance of the community as to what we meant to do. We could not proclaim our neutrality without recognising the belligerent rights of the South, and we could not have warned our sailors against taking part with the South without proclaiming our neutrality. Our very haste was a real kindness to the North, for it has diminished incalculably the chances of our coming into collision with her. Meanwhile, we have forbidden our ports and waters to the armed vessels of both the contending parties, and we have recognised the blockade established by the North. Our unkindness, therefore, is rather in the irritability and impatience of the Northerners, than in anything we have hitherto felt or done.

Aye! but it is all on account of cotton that we hold friends with the Southerners. Well, we are trying our best to make ourselves independent of them, and, doubtless, shall do so. But surely it is a fact worth consideration that cotton feeds upwards of four millions of our people, and no sane Government would expose them to untold privations in sentimental deference to the pride of the Northerners. It is a cruel taunt for them to throw in our teeth, as well as an inconsistent one. Till within a month or two back, they themselves made their anti-slavery principles bend to great material interests. We are absolutely compelled to act with caution, and to preserve relations which we do not prefer. But we are taking energetic steps to rescue our interests from thralldom to the Southern States, and we are not open to the reproach of making cotton the grim idol to which we are ready to sacrifice everything. Time will judge us—passion misjudges.

FRENCH RECOGNITION OF ITALY.

THE announcement that M. de Rayneval, who has charge of French affairs at Turin, has received official intimation that the Kingdom of Italy will be recognised by the Imperial Government, is too great an event in the history of the new European Power to be lightly passed over. Since the French ambassador was formally withdrawn from Turin, Italy has become a nation. A second large slice of the Papal territory has been forcibly wrested from the hands of the Pontiff and annexed to the Italian crown, and the Two Sicilies have been incorporated in the new kingdom. But the potentate who made Italian independence a possibility has refrained from recognising these irregular territorial changes, and has up to the present time abstained from renewing formal diplomatic relations with the newly-constituted state. Italy has been under the diplomatic ban of her French ally, in whose eyes Tuscany, the Romagna, the Marches,

Naples, and Sicily were officially so many separate provinces. That state of legal uncertainty has now ceased. The recognition of Italy by France is an inevitable step to the reception of the new kingdom into the brotherhood of European States; a formal abrogation of the Villafranca compact; the abandonment of all undeveloped schemes for an Italian Confederacy. France accepts Italy as a powerful neighbour, able to stand before the world as a nation in her own right, and with an undisputed title to the possessions she enjoys. This Imperial act is an announcement that the day is past for dynastic changes in Italy; that jealousy must no longer stand in the way of accomplished facts; that neither Bourbonists nor Muratists need any longer look to France for encouragement in their subversive intrigues.

There can be no doubt that this irrevocable act has been hastened by the death of Count Cavour. This is admitted by the French semi-official journals, who speak of the decease of that statesman as the removal of the controlling element in Italian politics, and as having rendered necessary a step which would give moral support to Cavour's successor. It may be expected that this opportune recognition of Italy will greatly strengthen the hands of Baron Ricasoli in the difficult task he has been called upon to undertake. Far more grateful to the Italian nation, as a proof of the influence of their deceased countrymen, will be this significant tribute of the Imperial Government than the funeral mass celebrated at the Madeleine. Cavour, by his death, has wrung from France a concession to his country which the living statesman could not obtain.

But the recognition of the Italian Kingdom by France is specially important, as having been made without conditions. There is no question of a material guarantee to destroy the value of the act—no reservations as to the future. "France," says the semi-official *Patrie*, "by her new attitude would not mean to interfere in any way in the internal or external affairs of the Italian Kingdom, which would remain the sole judge of its conduct, as it is the master of its future destinies." It is true that the French army is to remain at Rome, but Victor Emmanuel is under no obligation, any more than he was before, to acknowledge the perpetuity of the Pope's temporal power. The *status quo* is maintained, with the important difference that the recognised King of Italy acquires a title to the possession of Rome logically as complete as to the Papal territory now in his possession. Indeed the French clerical journals are not slow to admit the inference. "This recognition," says the *Union*, "implies necessarily the end of the Pope's temporal power." Step by step the downfall of the Papacy, as a political institution, is assured. The time for compromise is passed—the chance of an arrangement, by which the Pope would be recognised as a temporal Prince, is lost by the new policy of the French Emperor. There may yet be many delays in the realisation of Italian hopes. But the successor of the deceased statesman is likely to be less yielding than Cavour himself. Baron Ricasoli has placed on record that the new Ministry will persevere in the national policy—"the right which Italy has to constitute and to complete herself."

Time will show by what means Venetia and Rome will be annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. Count Cavour wisely relied upon "the irresistible logic of events" to attain his end. Every week makes it increasingly evident that the temporal power of the Papacy is an anachronism that must be swept away. The Vatican, which refuses to listen to the appeals of Roman citizens and the Italian nation, and the warning of Imperial France, may hasten to submit when the prospect of the loss of Italy to the Papacy comes clearly into view. That consummation is already becoming a possibility. Hostility towards the great obstacle to national unity is in Italy taking the shape of antagonism to Romanism and its clerical hierarchy. The priests themselves are beginning to forsake their Papal head, and to a great extent took part in the recent national festival in spite of the Papal prohibition. When the people of Rome, to the number of ten thousand, tell the Emperor Napoleon "that the constantly-increasing aversion of the Italians for the policy of the Papal Court may occasion a schism fatal to Europe, to Italy, and to the Church whose faith we profess and whose traditions we venerate," they employ an argument which may overcome the obstinacy of even a Pius IX.

English Protestants can witness the blind obstinacy of the Pope with patience and hope. Italian unity may for awhile be delayed, but meanwhile the nation is losing faith in the spiritual power of the Papacy, and there is reason to hope that the more protracted the struggle, the greater the probability that Italy will throw off at the same time the temporal and the spiritual authority of the Pope.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, June 4, 1861.

AMERICAN FEELING AGAINST ENGLAND.

It has been my lot at various times to hear England and the British Government heartily abused, but never more soundly than during the last fortnight. How is it that with the very best intentions as a people, your Government generally contrives to render you an object of suspicion and dislike to almost every foreign nation? I am not learned in international law, nor am I posted on the precedents applicable to the present difficulty, but it does appear to me that your Cabinet showed a somewhat unkind haste to recognise the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy. This, together with the general tone of the English press, has developed a most bitter feeling here, which, though perhaps unwarrantable, is not altogether unnatural. "Englishmen," say people here, "have always been forward to cast our national crime of slavery in our teeth, and now, when we are making a tremendous effort to control, that we may eventually subdue this monster evil, they not only refuse us their sympathy, but rather lend their moral support to the champions of the wrong they have hitherto so loudly declaimed against. It appears as if the question of slavery were of no account in comparison with the question of a full supply of cotton." I believe that something of the soreness of American feeling on this point arises from a consciousness of their own shortcomings. They have never been very scrupulous where the rights of other nations interfered with their plans. They have always been the first to recognise a revolutionary government, and when England has been in trouble they have not been particularly ready with their sympathy or help. During the Russian war and the Sepoy rebellion the feeling and good wishes of Americans were rather against England than in her favour. But surely England is great enough to forget all this. I trust her people will yet embrace the present splendid opportunity of securing the friendship of the American nation, and thus to some extent make good the evil that has been done by jealous statesmen and by the interested misrepresentations of a partisan press on both sides of the Atlantic. Moreover, it is the interest of England to side with the right in this contest. Depend upon it that your cotton supply is at the mercy of the United States Government. The very existence of the Slave States depends upon the production and export of cotton. They have made Cotton king, they dare not rebel against him. They cannot eat cotton, and they must feed their negroes; but the North is independent of cotton. Here Corn is king, and the North can and will stop the export to any unfriendly Power. Suppose you forcibly raise the blockade, as the Confederate States Government confidently hope and expect, not only would your carrying ships have to run the gauntlet of insatiable Northern privateers, but a general emancipation of the slaves and extinction of the cotton plantations would inevitably become a part of the Northern programme. I repeat, most emphatically, that on the speedy success of the United States Government in the suppression of this rebellion, depends England's uninterrupted regular supply of American cotton. This supposed unfriendly demonstration on the part of England has not been without its good effect. It has tended still more closely to develop and unite the Union sentiment of the country, and to strengthen the popular determination to show the world that Americans are fully able to maintain their government.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE PORTS.

Our shipowners and merchants appear to entertain very little apprehension on the subject of Jefferson Davis's privateers. Their operations so far have been confined to the seizure of Northern vessels lying in or just close at hand, and bound to their ports. While this is true of shipowners, it is different with shippers, who make a wise discrimination in favour of neutral bottoms, which now command an advance of fifteen to twenty per cent. on the rates of freight current under the American flag. Hence there is plenty of room for profitable employment of British shipping in the carrying trade between this country and the old world. The quantity of produce, especially breadstuffs, to go forward, is enormous; and there is no other vent for it but the markets of Europe. The daily arrivals of wheat from the north-west are unprecedentedly large, but the quality and condition are decidedly inferior. Fair to fine shipping qualities are not plentiful, and good winter wheat is especially scarce, but we shall soon be receiving the newly threshed wheats, and then the shipping trade will resume its activity, and the demand for neutral ships be very eager.

THE FEDERAL LOAN.

The late loan of the Federal Government was effected on pretty fair terms. They got all they wanted at about 86 per cent.—a fair price, taking into consideration the fact that the regular revenue of the Government, which is almost exclusively derived from customs' duties, has been greatly affected by the stagnation in business, and that it has mainly to carry on the war on credit. There will be no difficulty in raising money for the prosecution of the struggle; and the more vigour the Government of display, the easier will be its financial path.

FEARS OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

The rebel Government, on the other hand, is undoubtedly very short of funds, in spite of what they

stole from the United States, and the loan they raised by applying the screw to the Southern banks. They propose to allow (this is their newest dodge) the planters to sell their cotton to their Government, taking payment in Confederate Bonds. Their Government, of course, would convert this cotton into cash in your markets; but where the planters could convert their bonds is not so clear. Jefferson Davis' Cabinet are capable of any swindle to help out their bankrupt treasury. They have already prohibited the exportation of cotton except through the seaports of their Confederacy. This is aimed at the Northern ports and shipping, as large quantities of the staple were being sent by rail to New York and other ports in the Free States, and also via Canada, there to find a market in Liverpool or Havre. As, however, all the ports in the United States are by this time effectually blockaded, this prohibition virtually decrees that all the cotton raised shall stay in the country; but as it is not edible, any attempt to prevent its finding a market in one direction or another, will certainly create a counter-revolution in the South.

The Confederate Cabinet have at last removed to Richmond, the capital of Virginia. General Davis will himself direct the movements of the Southern army. It appears, just now, as if Virginia was to be the battlefield on which the matter is to be decided. A wise policy would seem to suggest that the South should avoid a fight as long as possible; but however much the leaders may desire this, they cannot help themselves now. They have blundered from the beginning. Had they left the Border States in their armed neutrality, the Federal Government would have found great difficulty in getting at them. Virginia and the others would, doubtless, have disputed the passage of United States soldiers across their territory to coerce their Southern sisters. Having forced Virginia into secession, in their hot haste to get possession of Washington, they are bound to come to her assistance, and thus bring their forces within easy reach of the Federal troops. The opposing armies are gradually nearing each other, and the skirmishes that daily take place are but the prelude to a general engagement. As I said before, I think the Southern leaders mean to fight. It is their only chance of maintaining their prestige. Their followers are impatient for the easy triumph promised them. They begin to suspect that it is just possible they have been fooled. The anticipated programme has, in one respect, been reversed. We have a united North against a divided South. Secession has not yet done the great things for the South that were predicted of it. Bankruptcy, famine, and a reign of terror are not what Southerners bargained for when they swore allegiance to Jefferson Davis and his associates.

It is very difficult to discover the real state of matters in the South, but there can be no doubt that the quick development of the enormous power of the Federal Government, as well as its moderation, is producing its effect. I believe that the more thoughtful of the Secessionists begin to despair of their cause, but this will only make them fight the more desperately. Unfortunately the thinking portion of the rebels is but a small one; a species of insanity appears to have seized the great bulk of them. They are drunk with passion, and nothing but a sound thrashing will, I fear, bring them to their senses. Baltimore is a case in point. I have letters from friends in that city, which give an interior view of the state of things there that is quite disgusting, seeing that the Monumental City has been treated with great forbearance, and has a long account scored up against her that is not yet cleared off. I understand there is a general impression in Washington that there will not be much fighting after all. It is thought that the imposing force gathered by the Government will strike terror into the rebels, and convince them of the hopelessness of their cause. I cannot altogether share that opinion, but I should not be surprised, if the Southerners are defeated in a severe general engagement, to see a break up of the rebel government, and some sort of arrangement effected with the individual Seceded States.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENT OF THE FEDERALISTS.

In the meantime General Scott is doing his work admirably. Slowly and quietly, but very surely, an overwhelming force from East, North, and West, is concentrating on Virginia. Fifty thousand men are in Washington and its immediate neighbourhood. Part of this force has been thrown forward into Virginia, and daily skirmishes take place between the outposts and scouting parties of the opposing armies. General Butler, at Fortress Monroe, has been largely reinforced; he is watching Norfolk and threatening Richmond. In the West General McClelland is marching down from Ohio on Harper's Ferry, taking the rebel force there in the rear. General Patterson threatens the same point from Pennsylvania on the North, while General Cadwalader holds Baltimore with a competent force. The enemy at Harper's Ferry is, therefore, pretty nearly surrounded, and must either fight or hasten a speedy retreat. General Scott has occupied Alexandria, a small town on the Potomac, a few miles below Washington. It is important as being the terminus of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, on which line, some twenty-five to thirty miles from the latter place, is a junction called Manassas Gap. This is a point of great importance, as it commands the communication between Harper's Ferry and Richmond and indeed is considered the key to Richmond itself. At this jun-

tion there is a considerable force of the Secessionist troops, who have thrown up strong entrenchments, and have several heavy batteries in position. At this point many think the first grand battle will come off. Since the slaves have been declared contraband of war, they have run away from their Virginian masters in considerable numbers. General Butler has several hundreds at Fort Monroe. He is instructed to keep a regular account of the expense of their maintenance, and also of the value of the work they perform. They are employed principally in throwing up earthworks. You will already have seen the account of the murder of Colonel Ellsworth at the occupation of Alexandria. I refer to the case because I think it fairly illustrates the unreasoning madness to which I have already referred as holding possession of so many Secessionists. Jackson, who shot the colonel, was a leading Secessionist in Alexandria. He had been distinguished for his violence against the Union for a long time, and had solemnly sworn to shoot the man who should haul down the flag that had so long waved over his hotel. He must have known when he fulfilled his threat that his life was not worth a moment's purchase; but his class never stop to think; when their passions are aroused, they are accustomed to give them full play, and too frequently they have been able to do so with impunity. The swift retribution that followed in this instance will have a salutary effect. It is the first of a series of lessons that shall teach Southerners, at least, some regard and reverence for law.

DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The death of Senator Douglas is announced from Chicago. Thus, the man who has more than any other been instrumental in precipitating the present crisis passes away at the beginning of the conflict. He was a man of great power, but of little cultivation and less principle. Of obscure origin and defective education, he entered political life at the age of twenty-two. At twenty-eight he was a judge of the Supreme Court of his State. Seven years later he was United States Senator, and continued to represent Illinois in that capacity till the time of his death, a period of some fourteen years. From the admission of California as a Free State in 1850 date the disunion efforts of the leaders of the Southern rebellion. Mr. Douglas was mainly instrumental in procuring the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854, which, by doing away with Mason and Dixon's line, north of which all territory of the United States was to be free, and all South to be slave, left the question of freedom or slavery to be settled by the people of the Territories themselves, when they should organize into States, and apply for admission to the Union. Out of this repeal sprang all the Kansas troubles, which built up the Republican party by opening the eyes of the North to the unscrupulous lengths to which the Slaveholders were prepared to go in order to propagate their favorite institution. The slave interest used Douglas as a tool, but they never forgave his independent advocacy of the rights of the people of a new State to legislate for themselves on the subject of slavery. They claimed that all the territories and the States that should be formed out of them were open to any slaveholder that chose to settle there and carry his slaves with him. Hence they prevented Mr. Douglas's nomination to the Presidency in 1856 and again in 1860; when his friends rallied strongly to his support they split the Democratic party rather than accept his nomination. But for this division Mr. Lincoln could scarcely have been elected. It is a sad ending. Mr. Douglas, dying at the age of 49, still outlived his party. His is another name added to the long list of American statesmen who have unsuccessfully sacrificed political principle and consistency in their pursuit of that brilliant prize, the Presidential chair.

This is nothing fresh from the seat of war up to the time for the closing of the Persia's mails, but some demonstration will be very shortly made on one side or the other. Perhaps a desperate move on Washington, with a simultaneous rising in Baltimore, is not an impossible contingency.

Foreign and Colonial.

AMERICA.

The advices from New York extend to the 5th inst.

The intelligence has reference mainly to the military operations which are taking place in Virginia. Owing to the presence of a large Secession force at Centreville, an anticipated advance of Federal troops across the Potomac towards Fairfax had not taken place. The Secessionists stationed at Harper's Ferry were being so rapidly hemmed in that they were expected to evacuate that important point. Cholera and diarrhoea is said to be raging among the Secessionist troops at that place. From Fortress Monroe we learn that a Federal scouting party of 500 had been captured by the Secessionists, and a large number of fugitive slaves continue to flock to General Butler, seeking protection of the Federal flag. The reported capture of the scouting party was doubted by General Butler. Virginia was in a state of great alarm.

The number of Federal troops in and around Washington is estimated at 50,000.

A despatch from Washington, dated the 3rd inst., announces that the Kentucky Brigade, encamped near Cincinnati, has received marching orders for Louisville, and adds:—"This is highly important, as the

advance of Federal troops upon Kentucky soil will bring the loyalty of that State to a test."

MILITARY AND NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Intelligence has been received from Cincinnati of an engagement between the Federal troops stationed at Grafton, Virginia, and the rebels. Two columns of General McClelland's command, consisting of the 1st Virginia Volunteers, under Colonel Kelly, and the Indiana Volunteers, under Colonel Crittendon, marched, on the night of the 3rd inst., twenty miles forward as far as the town of Philippa, and surprised a corps of 2,000 rebels. A fight ensued, in which the rebels were routed, and fifteen of their number killed and several captured. Many of the Federal troops were slightly wounded. No official account of the affair has yet been received.

The fight at Aquia Creek during the 31st ult. and 1st inst. proves to have been quite a brisk affair. It appears that the fight, which was temporarily abandoned for want of ammunition on board the United States' vessels on the 3rd, was resumed at 11.30 a.m. on the 1st of June, and continued until half-past four that afternoon without intermission. Captain Ward, of the Freeborn, reports that upwards of 1,000 shots were fired by the rebel batteries, and that at least 100 struck on or close around his ship, some of them damaging her hull so that she leaked considerably, and some hitting her wheelhouse and shaft. The Pawnee, too, was frequently struck, damaging both hull and rigging. No one was killed on board the vessels, but the firing from the batteries showed that the guns were ably handled.

A brisk little affair occurred at Williamsport on the 1st inst. The rebels attempted to seize a ferry boat lying opposite that point. The Federal troops opened fire upon them. The skirmish lasted for an hour, and the rebels were compelled to desist, after having three or four of their party wounded.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Four hundred and fifty slaves have entered the Federal camp, and when demanded by their masters, General Butler refused to give them up.

The President and Cabinet, after due consideration, had decided to sustain the action of General Butler, and the General had been ordered for the present to receive such fugitives, and to keep an account of their value, and the cost of their subsistence. This decision may prove of vast importance, as the Federal troops move further South, for it is anticipated that numbers of fugitive slaves will seek shelter in the Federal camps.

THE NORTHERN STATES.

The war expenses are forcing most of the Northern States to resort to loans. New Jersey and Vermont have each invited tenders for 100,000l. 6 per cent. stock, Illinois for 200,000l., Indiana for 240,000l., and Pennsylvania for 600,000l., making a total of 1,240,000l., irrespective of the Federal loan of 1,800,000l. and of loans for 1,000,000l. or 1,200,000l. which will soon be asked for by New York and Massachusetts.

Chief Justice Taney, who holds "the highest judicial office in the nation," is charged with treason, and denounced for "giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States." His offence consisted in acceding to an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of a Secessionist who had been arrested by the Federal troops in Baltimore—a writ which has since been set aside by General Cadwalader, under orders from the President.

Twenty counties of Western Virginia have voted against secession, and, in consideration of this, the Postmaster-General still permits letters for that part of the State to be sent to Wheeling for distribution.

The meeting of Congress is anticipated with much interest, and expectation is entertained that, after passing the necessary war measures and confirming the acts of the President, they will repeal the present tariff and create a new one, reducing the rates that now prevent importations, and putting a duty of 2½ cents. on sugar (1½d. sterling), 3 cents. on coffee (1½d.), and 10 cents. (5d.) on tea.

Baltimore advices report that ex-Governors Pratt and Lowe had been arrested and sent to the Washington navy yard.

[Fuller details of the American intelligence will be found in our correspondent's letter.]

DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Senator Douglas expired at Chicago at nine o'clock on the morning of the 3rd inst. His disease is said to be cancer of the stomach. In token of respect all the flags in the city were at half mast, and prominent buildings were draped in mourning. At Washington similar tokens of respect for his memory was paid. The State department building was draped in mourning.

THE SOUTH.

The *Montgomery Post*, of the 31st., says that a portion of the Confederate troops have been ordered away from Pensacola, and that little apprehension of fighting exists here at present.

The *Richmond Whig* advocates a British Protectorate, in preference to coming back to the Union.

The *Wheeling (Virginia) Union*, a strong Secession paper, has died for the want of patronage.

Mr. Davis and his entire cabinet, with their families, had quitted Montgomery for Richmond. "General Davis" was to take charge of the Confederate army in person; ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas, had been appointed his chief aide-de-camp, and General Beauregard was to command at Norfolk.

The *New Orleans Picayune*, of the 31st May, states that the Brooklyn has captured the bark H.

J. Sparring, from Rio Janeiro for New Orleans, with 120,000 dols. worth of coffee. It was sent to Key West.

Mr. Russell, the *Times* special correspondent, has now arrived at New Orleans, and gives a lively picture of the reign of terror and espionage established there. He describes the imprisonment of British subjects, thirty-five of whom were released by the interference of our Consul. He speaks of the blockade as likely to occasion great distress for provisions, &c., to the Southerners:—

As to any liberty of opinion or real freedom here, the boldest Southerner would not dare to say a shadow of either exists. It may be as bad in the North for all I know, but it must be remembered that in all my communications I speak of things as they appear to me to be in the place where I am at the time. The most cruel and atrocious acts are perpetrated by the rabble who style themselves citizens. The national falling of curiosity and prying into other people's affairs is now rampant, and assumes the name and airs of patriotic vigilance. Every stranger is watched, every word is noted, espionage commands every keyhole and every letter-box; love of country takes to eavesdropping, and freedom shaves men's heads, and packs men up in boxes for the utterance of "Abolition sentiments." In this city there is a terrible substratum of crime and vice, violence, misery, and murder, over which the wheels of the Cotton King's chariot rumble gratefully, and on which rest in dangerous security the feet of his throne. There are numbers of negroes who are sent out on the streets every day with orders not to return without 75 cents., anything more they can keep. But if they do not gain that—about 3s. 6d. a-day—they are liable to punishment; they may be put into jail on charges of laziness, and may be flogged *ad libitum*, and are sure to be half-starved. Can anything, then, be more suggestive than this paragraph, which appeared in last night's paper:—"Only three coroners' inquests were held yesterday on persons found drowned in the river, names unknown!" The italics are mine. Over and over again has the boast been repeated to me that, on the plantations, lock and key are unknown or unused in the planters' houses. But in the cities they are much used, though scarcely trusted. It appears, indeed, that unless a slave has made up his or her mind to incur the dreadful penalties of flight there would be no inducement to commit theft, for money or jewels would be useless; search would be easy, detection nearly certain. That all the slaves are not indifferent to the issues before them is certain. At the house of a planter the other day one of them asked my friend, "Will we be made to work, massa, when ole English come?" An old domestic in the house of a gentleman in this city said, "There are few whites in this place who ought not to be killed for their cruelty to us." Another said, "Oh, just wait till they attack Pickens!" These little hints are significant enough, coupled with the notices of runaways and the lodgments in the police jails, to show that all is not quiet below the surface. The holders, however, are firm, and there have been many paragraphs stating that slaves have contributed to the various funds for State defence, and that they generally show the very best spirit.

In another letter Mr. Russell again refers to the slave question. He says:—

In the course of my journeyings southward I failed to find such evidence that there is any apprehension on the part of the planters of a servile insurrection, or that the slaves are taking much interest in the coming contest, or know what it is about. But I have my suspicions that all is not right; paragraphs meet the eye, and odd sentences strike the ear, and little facts here and there come to the knowledge which arouse curiosity and doubt. There is one stereotyped sentence which I am tired of:—"Our negroes, sir, are the happiest, the most contented, and the best off of any people in the world."

The violence and reiterancy of this formula cause one to inquire whether anything which demands such insistence is really in the condition predicated, and, for myself, I always say, "It may be so, but as yet I do not see the proof of it. The negroes do not look to be what you say there are." For the present that is enough as to one's own opinions. Externally the paragraphs which attract attention, and the acts of the authorities are inconsistent with the notion that the negroes are all very good, very happy, or at all contented, not to speak of being in the superlative condition of enjoyment.

Of the violence of public feeling in New Orleans the following illustration is given:—

The great house of Brown, Brothers, of Liverpool and New York, has closed its business here in consequence of the intimidation of the mob, or, as the phrase is, of the "citizens," who were "excited" by seeing that the firm had subscribed to the New York fund, on its sudden resurrection after Fort Sumpter had fallen. Some other houses are about to pursue the same course, all large business transactions are over for the season, and the migratory population which comes here to trade has taken wing much earlier than usual.

There is among the Confederates a great scarcity of powder, of cavalry, and artillery.

Richmond, the new capital of the Confederation and the principal city of the Old Dominion, is about 100 miles in a straight line south by west of Washington. The rival capitals will thus be in very close proximity by rail and by steam, by land and by water. The movement is significant. It will tend to hasten a collision between the forces which are collected on the opposite sides of the Potomac. Hitherto (says Mr. Russell) Mr. Jefferson Davis has not evinced all the sagacity and energy, in a military sense, which he is said to possess. The New York correspondent of the *Times* gives the following information:—

Mr. Davis is undoubtedly concentrating all his force in Virginia, with a view to outnumber General Scott at the beginning, if possible, and of gaining the prestige of a victory. We have no means of knowing his exact force. From all the information that I can gather I think he has not less than 50,000 or 60,000 effective men under him in the various parts of Virginia—the larger part stationed at Harper's Ferry, Manassas Gap, and Richmond. General Scott has about 35,000 at Washington, 10,000 at Fort Monroe, 5,000 in and about Bal-

timore, 10,000 in and on the frontier of Western Virginia, and 10,000 threatening Harper's Ferry from Pennsylvania. In addition to this, troops are every day going on from here, and before many days Virginia will be threatened by an army of 100,000 men.

We have at last authentic accounts of the position of General Houston in Texas. He is for the South unequivocally, although condemning the revolution as unnecessary.

FRANCE.

RECOGNITION OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

La Patrie has the following important statement, which has been since repeated in the *Moniteur*—

It is stated that negotiations will shortly be opened to effect the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between France and the Court of Turin. Should those negotiations take place the result will be the recognition *de facto* of the Italian kingdom, composed of the provinces and of the States which have been placed under the sceptre of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel consequent upon events on which France has now no opinion to express, but which have been accomplished under favour of the principle of non-intervention recognised by Europe.

The renewal of diplomatic relations with Turin would not imply, on the part of France, as regards the policy of the Italian kingdom, any judgment on the past, or any responsibility for the future. It would show that the *de facto* Government of this new State is sufficiently established for it to be possible to entertain international relations with it, which the interests of the two countries imperiously demand.

France, by her new attitude, would not pretend to interfere in any manner in the internal or external affairs of the Italian kingdom, which remains sole judge of its conduct, as it is master of its future and of its destinies. It would act towards it as one day the great European Powers will act in the American question, by recognising the new republic of the Southern States when that republic shall have constituted a Government on a basis which will allow international relations to be entertained with it of advantage to general interest.

The *Pays*, in an article entitled "The Kingdom of Italy," signed by its chief editor, M. Limayrac, states that the death of Count Cavour has hastened the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by France, but that although France will recognise the new kingdom, her troops will remain at Rome. It expresses a hope that the policy of the Emperor will bring about a reconciliation between Italy and the Papacy.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* states that the Austrian Government had received official communication of a despatch addressed by M. Thouvenel to M. de Monstrel, forming a second reply to a protest which Count Rechberg, simultaneously with the Court of Madrid, had addressed to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries. He gives the following as the substance of this important document:—

The Imperial Cabinet describes the situation, and proves that it is acting as it believes in the interest of Europe in no longer adjourning the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France, and that consequently the Government of his Majesty had decided to accomplish the act. In conveying this resolution to the knowledge of the Cabinet of Vienna, the Cabinet of the Tuilleries cannot avoid remarking that Austria, to avoid a settlement of the Roman question without her co-operation, has only to recognise, as France does, the new Kingdom of Italy. Then she will be able to negotiate with the latter on the subject of the policy to be followed by her in the affairs of the Papacy. It is evident that Italy will take into account the observations and counsels of a Power which shall have been one of the first to recognise her.

THE ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

In the Corps Législatif there have been interesting discussions on the estimates. The organ of the Government, General Allard, stated that France had no intention of rivalling England at sea, and had only six plated steamers ready, and ten more in preparation. M. Dupuy de Lôme, Surveyor-General of the Navy, declared that France at the end of this year would have 35 steam-liners, 17 frigates, 7 armoured frigates, 7 corvettes, 23 sloops, and a great fleet of transports, a force which, if M. de Lôme can be relied on, looks less formidable than the English accounts.

The discussion was enlivened by a speech from M. Larrabure, who opposed the excessive expenditure on the army, thought 100,000 men a year too many to withdraw from agriculture and commerce, and that the practice tended to produce the stationary character remarked in the French population. Great masses of men maintained in arms increased the thirst for adventure already too marked in France, and produced those expeditions which brought so little and cost so much.

Within the last thirty or forty years how many foreign expeditions have there been? Their results have been glory, but also heavy debts, for when Frenchmen meddle with other people's business they have to do so at their own cost. In 1823 Frenchmen went to Spain to restore the monarchy, and did so at a cost of several hundred millions of francs. To-day it is impossible to obtain the slightest reimbursement from Spain. Later, Frenchmen went to Greece, not only at their own expense, but a loan of 800,000*l.* was guaranteed, on which they have to pay the interest up to the present time. Afterwards they went to Algiers to avenge an insult. The cost must be calculated by millions, and the result is, that at the end of thirty-one years' occupation of the country a European population of 200,000 souls requires to be protected by 40,000 or 50,000 soldiers. Subsequent to 1848, an expedition was sent to Montevideo to pacify and constitute the Republic. It was a small affair, but France had to pay for it. There

were two expeditions to Belgium to defend and constitute that nation, which now refuses to take their cost into consideration. The expedition to Rome was to restore the Pope, protect his person and his Government—an honourable act, for which France paid, while Austria, who occupied other portions of the Pontifical States, took care to have her expenses reimbursed. Later Frenchmen went to the Crimea. Here they achieved plenty of glory, and raised themselves in the eyes of the world; but they had to pay rather dearly for it—a considerable loss of men, 60,000,000*l.* sterling, and the ingratitude, if not the hatred, of the Turks. Next there was the Italian war; there also great victories were achieved, and fresh laurels added to the military crown of France, at a cost of from 40,000 to 50,000 brave men, 20,000,000*l.* sterling, a check to French policy as defined at Villafranca, and the embarrassments which now beset France. There have been the Chinese wars—what for the speaker had never been able to understand clearly. But Frenchmen had earned military glory, and had shown themselves in Pekin, which was something. To-day they are in Cochin China, whence commercial transactions may result. But gunshots are a strange and costly mode of establishing future commercial friendship. French soldiers are leaving Syria, where they have accomplished a great and holy mission. They went as the delegates of all Europe, and by that fatality which clings to French budgets France has to bear the expense alone."

Common sense of that kind was of course not listened to, and General Allard proceeded to sketch the existing force of France. The General added that France had only six plated frigates ready, and ten more which could be made ready if funds were voted for their completion. They would cost 1,800,000*l.*, and might take years to build. It was observed and admitted in the debates that the naval service offered few hopes to officers, that the navy was under-officered, and that half the lieutenants in one year applied for the more profitable command of steam-packets. There is difficulty, though this is officially denied, in keeping up the number of officers. It is said that the death of Count Cavour has greatly increased the desire of the Imperial Government to keep their forces up to the war standard.

The Chamber has voted the estimates for the Ministry of War and the Government of Algeria, amounting to 392,568,533 francs; and for the Marine and Colonial services, 149,337,819 francs. It has also agreed to the whole budget by an immense majority—242 votes against five.

The session of the Corps Législatif will be prolonged until the 27th inst.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

The *Moniteur* announces the settlement of the question of the government of the Lebanon, and gives the following details in addition to those already known. The Governor of the Lebanon will have the rank of Muchir, and will reside at Deir-el-Kamar. Order will be maintained in the mountains by militia recruited from the inhabitants of the country. Turkish troops are only to advance into the Lebanon on the requisition of the Governor.

It is currently reported that the Turkish Government has appointed Daoud Effendi, an Aramian Catholic, to be the triennial governor of Lebanon, pursuant to the new convention.

The *Journal des Débats* has an important article, the purport of which is to show that if Austria crossed the Minio, France must inevitably recommence the war interrupted in 1859.

M. Blanqui, tried in Paris on the charge of having founded a secret political society, has been condemned to four years' imprisonment, and interdiction of civil rights for five years afterwards.

The Emperor will leave on the 1st July for Vichy, whither the Marquis de Lavalette, the Duke de Grammont, M. Barrot, and M. Latour will also proceed.

The Minister of the Interior continues to check the Orleanists in every direction. Several members, or supposed members of that party, have presented themselves for election to the Councils General. They are all resisted by the prefects, and men like M. Casimir Périer, M. de Morny, M. Pasquier, &c., are refused permission to print their circulars to the electors. A philosophical pamphlet also written by the Duke de Broglie, and lithographed, but without any view to publication, has been seized. The President of the Civil Tribunal has, however, authorized the Duke de Broglie to summon the Prefect of Police who ordered the seizure. The Prefect has accordingly been summoned by the Duke de Broglie to appear before the Court within eight days from the date of said summons.

The editor of the *Courrier du Dimanche*, who, was expelled from France a few months back, by order of M. de Persigny, has been allowed to return to Paris.

The funeral service in honour of the late Count Cavour was celebrated on Monday in the Church of the Madeleine, Paris. The newly-appointed Bishop of Marseilles, the Abbé Duguery, officiated. A great concourse of people thronged the church, among whom were many men of eminence. Count Persigny, Count de Morny, M. de Thouvenel, Marshal Vaillant, Marshal Magnan, and many other distinguished Frenchmen, were conspicuous. Several Polish and Hungarian gentlemen, Piedmontese officers, and a few Garibaldians, were also present. The church was hung with black, but fittingly adorned with groupings of Italian flags.

The *Patrie* says:—"The Government has obtained an immense majority in the elections of the members of the Conseils Généraux which have just taken place." Out of 1,000 members elected only 12 belong to the Opposition.

The Abbé Duguery is really Bishop of Marseilles. The scruples pathetically set forth on the ground of

affection for his old parishioners of the Madeleine were merely a form of the conventional *non episcopari*. He saw the Emperor at Fontainebleau the other day, and thing was settled.

ITALY.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The *Opinions* of Monday says:—"The diplomatic relations between France and Italy will shortly be resumed. It is asserted that M. de Lavalette will proceed to Turin as Minister Plenipotentiary of France, and that the Commander di Nigra will go to Paris in a similar quality."

Some foreign papers publish the last despatch issued by the hand of Cavour. It is that which announces the withdrawal of the *exequatur* from the consular agents of Mecklenburg, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, in Italy, in consequence of those petty Powers refusing to recognise passports with the official seal of the new kingdom of Italy.

COUNT CAVOUR'S SUCCESSORS.

In the Turin Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday the members of the new Cabinet walked into the House of Deputies, and took their places on the Ministerial Bench. The business of the Chamber was interrupted, and Baron Ricasoli rose to introduce himself and his colleagues. He bore himself with an easy dignity, and spoke with great self-composure. He said, in a few impressive words, that the men who had taken upon themselves the task of governing the country under present circumstances had given proof of no little devotion. He alluded to the grievous loss the Italian cause had sustained, but expressed his conviction that no man in Italy was borne down by it. He felt sure that Cavour's great conception had not been buried with him,—that Italy would both constitute and complete itself. Europe would feel the necessity of putting an end to uncertainties. There were many reasons why the great liberal Powers should find their own interest in a united and strong Italy. The rights of the Italian nation would soon be recognised. It nevertheless behoved the country to hold itself in readiness, and the first care of the Government would be turned to the national armament. Their attention would also be directed to the completion and extension of great public works. The expenses necessary for the furtherance of these and other objects could not be met by ordinary means, and the Government would have to press on the bill for a public loan. It was, however, the intention of Government to provide for the re-establishment of the balance of accounts, both by a reduction of expenditure and a fair and equal distribution of taxes. The baron next alluded to the projects of administrative unification which had been presented by the late Government, and said that a compromise had been come to between the Home Minister and the Commission of the Chamber for the adjournment of legislative labours on the subject, and the adoption by mutual agreement of temporary measures, which might enable the administrative power to carry on the Government in the newly-annexed provinces. The object of the Government would always be decentralisation and the utmost development of municipal and provincial liberties. He wound up by an assurance that Government would be based on the Constitution, and that the best means for the maintenance of order would be the *Statuto* itself. He insisted on the necessity of maintaining the due limits between the different powers of the State. He said that order was the basis of all freedom, and the Constitution the foundation of both. He asked for the support of the Parliament, reminding the House that in great decisive crises it was only concord that could save nations. (Loud applause.)

Count Mamiani then rose, and after dwelling, in a few eloquent sentences, on the solemnity of this occasion, touched upon the great theme of Italian unity, a consummation hoped-for and almost attained, which would not, however, be completed but by the deliverance of Venice and Rome. It is said that the majority are determined to stand by the Cabinet through thick and thin; they will show a compact front and leave no loophole for the attacks of the enemy.

Speaking of the new Cabinet, prior to the above meeting, the *Times* correspondent says:—

Ricasoli could not come into power under better personal auspices; and, although he certainly can raise no claims to the vastness of Cavour's mind, he may safely assert that at no time did Count Cavour command the services of an abler or more efficient set of Ministers than will to-day be mustered before the Lower House of Parliament. I say nothing of Minghetti, Bastogi, De Sanctis, and Peruzzi, the members of the late Council, who retain their former portfolios. The latter-named, Peruzzi, the Minister for Public Works, for instance, sustained even yesterday a very brilliant contest against the Left, on the subject of the railway from Florence to Arezzo, Perugia, Ancona, and Rome, with a power of argument and a lucidity of views which won him the admiration of the Chamber. But in all other departments the changes are vastly for the better. The new Ministers of War, Della Rovere, and of the Marine, Menabrea, are a host in themselves. The former has been but a few days in Sicily, and his efforts for the restoration of public order and security in the island have been, by the testimony of all the Sicilians I see, crowned with wonderful success. The same results have been obtained by the mere presence of Count Ponza di San Martino at Naples. Left to its present rulers, the South will soon cease to be a peril and a scandal to the country.

General Della Rovere, however, cannot be removed from his present functions, and for the next two months the War Ministry will be under the nominal management of the President of the Council; in reality, however, it will be conducted by the Secretary-General, Cugia, a Sardinian, an officer of distinction, of whom

Count Cavour entertained a very favourable opinion. He would make an excellent War Minister himself but for his youth and recent promotion in the service. He was only a major in 1859. As to the high qualifications for office of his colleague of the Marine, Menabrea, none of those who knew him can entertain the least doubt. Every one gives him credit for superior abilities, and he will soon give evidence of them. The Minister of Grace and Justice, Miglietti, has been for many years the pride of the Turin courts of law. He is looked upon as a bigoted Piedmontese. He is, however, a silent, cautious man, not likely to commit himself to an illiberal course, and sure to avoid the excess of activity, the tendency to over legislation, and the verbosity in the Chamber which demolished the popularity of his predecessor, Cassin. The task of the Minister of Justice, of casting together the laws of six or seven different States, so as to give them something like order and uniformity, has been found, practically, to be almost hopeless, and the new Minister will, perhaps, seek his safety in comparative inaction on that score.

De Sanctis also proceeds with his work of reforming the public instruction efficiently, though under quiet, faintest semblances. Minghetti, whose schemes for a general administrative organisation of the country have been defeated at all points, will have learnt that discretion which is the better part of valour. Bastogi is busy with his Great Book of the Public Debt, and the new loan. His plans for a uniform taxation will take time to mature. The office of Agriculture and Commerce, which Sella declined, has fallen to the Sicilian Cordova—a person whose talents and acquirements are of no common order.

In the Chamber of Deputies, a bill was laid on the table for the construction of a naval and military arsenal at Spezia. The Chamber has approved of a bill for a railway from Florence to Ancona.

A letter from Turin of the 8th inst., in the *Messenger du Midi*, a Legitimist journal, says:—

Baron Ricasoli is well known for his hostility to the Pope, and, as the firmness of his character is extreme, he will never come to any compromise on the Roman question. Baron Ricasoli is such an enemy to Rome that he has abjured the Catholic religion, and become a Protestant. His journal, the *Nazione*, is always filled with letters hostile to the Papal Court. In that respect the baron will agree well with the Garibaldian party, but in every other he is completely at variance with them.

M. Ratazzi has declared that he will exert all his influence in support of the new Ministry.

ROME.

The text of the addresses which have been recently mentioned as about to be presented by the Romans to Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon III., has been published. They have been signed by nearly ten thousand Romans, including about fifty noblemen.

The address to the Emperor, after saying that to him belongs the glory of freeing Italy from foreign and internal oppression, and that Rome is "the natural centre of regenerated Italy," proceeds:—

You have done all that was in your power to save the temporal domain of the Holy See. If you have not succeeded, it is because of the force of events, because of the impossibility to harmonise institutions and convictions too much opposed to the principle of 1789, too strange to accord with the needs of the Italian nationality. Now, the moment is a solemn one, Sire, and we ought to say the whole truth. If the resistance of the Pontifical Court to satisfy these needs is any longer maintained, not only will there follow the total ruin of the moral and material interests of Rome, but even the existence of Catholicism in Italy will be compromised. The constantly increasing aversion of the Italians for the policy of the Papal Court may occasion a schism fatal to Europe, to Italy, and to the Church, whose faith we profess, and whose traditions we venerate. It is then necessary, for the interest of the Catholic world, as well as for our national interest, that two powers, at this day incompatible under the authority of one and the same person, should be separate, and that regard being had to all the guarantees that can protect the spiritual authority of the Pontiff, that authority should be left the Church, and Rome should be reunited to Italy, from which she cannot and will not remain separated. Sire, our consciences command us to declare to you and to Europe that such are the wishes of the city of Rome. We have a firm confidence that you will render complete the gratitude of Italy, by permitting the wishes of Rome to be satisfied.

The address to Victor Emmanuel concludes as follows:—

Civilised Europe must think that if a nation has the right of choosing its capital, Rome cannot be disputed to Italy, except force be substituted for right and justice. Rome, nevertheless, waits for you, Sire; she raises her arm towards you; she asks that your flag—the flag of Italy—may be hoisted over the old Capitol.

A subscription has been opened at Rome already, having for its object the erection of a monument to Count Cavour in the Capitol, when the Eternal City can act for itself, and consecrate its heroes without the permission of the College of Cardinals.

The Pope has been again taken ill, and the illness, according to the *Pays*, is rather serious in its character.

According to a Roman letter, the telegram announcing the death of Count Cavour arrived at the Vatican just as the Pope was about retiring to rest. Cardinal Antonelli, who received it, dreading to produce too great an emotion in the mind of the Pope (who had not been well), did not communicate to him the tidings immediately. The next morning the Pope, having quite recovered, was informed of the death of his great political adversary. His first words were, "May God have mercy upon that misguided soul!"

A letter from Rome, of the 8th, states that the death of Count Cavour created an immense sensation there, and that the Liberals who do not belong to the extreme party testified their grief by wearing black cravats with a white border.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

A telegram from Pesth, dated Wednesday last, says:—

The discussion on the paragraph of the address proposed by M. Deak, the presentation of which to the Emperor had been agreed to on principle, was continued to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Deak and the members of the Right left the House on the rejection of their proposal to insert certain words in the address in reference to the abdication of King Ferdinand. It is currently reported that M. Deak intends to withdraw his proposed address.

On Friday, however, it is since stated, that the address, having been revised, was again read, and after a short debate was agreed to. It was ordered to be sent to the Upper House.

It is asserted that immediately after the presentation of the address of the Hungarian Diet an Imperial manifesto will be published.

The collection of the taxes in Hungary is still the object of very animated remonstrances, and the Diet is besieged by complaints and petitions on the subject. The Comitatus of Pesth has decided that it will indemnify individuals from the losses they may have suffered by the adoption of coercive measures against them.

The *Pays* says that the Austrian Government has resolved not to carry into effect, for the present, the project of disarmament on which it had resolved. It also says that the Austrian Cabinet, in order to enforce the payment of taxes in Hungary, has resolved on establishing a camp in the plain of Rakes, and has already collected there troops, artillery, and ammunition.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* contains an ordinance of Herr von Plener, Minister of Finance, ordering the resumption of the payment of the interest of the national loan in specie.

A third attempt to elect members in the district of Fiume to the Croatian Diet has been without any result, not a single elector having been present.

PESTH, June 17 (Evening).

The address voted by the Chamber of Deputies was discussed to-day in the Upper House. It was supported by all the members who spoke. Bishop Haynold declared himself in favour of the union of Hungary with Transylvania, and the maintenance of the connection between Austria and Hungary.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, June 18.

The English Minister has protested before the Federal Council against the assertion of France, that the opposition offered by England to the annexation of Savoy and Nice was the principal reason why France had not ceded the neutral territory of Savoy to Switzerland.

GERMANY.

In Thursday's sitting of the Federal Diet Prussia proposed the formation of a coast division by Prussia and Hanover, and that those Powers should also form the reserve division. Prussia also communicated her views in reference to the command in chief of the Federal army.

PRUSSIA.

The *Moniteur* states in its bulletin that the absurd Macdonald affair has caused the Prussian Government to intimate to their diplomatic representative in London that, although Prussia does not break off diplomatic relations with England, yet no application must be made to the English Cabinet except under circumstances of the most pressing necessity.

DENMARK.

A despatch from Copenhagen, of the 14th instant, says:—"The election of members for the Folkething took place to-day. Ministerial candidates only were elected. The Ministers, in their addresses, expressed themselves in favour of the independence of Holstein, and the incorporation of Schleswig with Denmark, on the broadest constitutional basis."

POLAND.

It is stated, and generally believed, that the city of Warsaw will shortly be declared in a state of siege in consequence of representations made by General Soukhovzet, the new Governor of Poland.

THORN, June 18.

It is stated that a courier arrived yesterday at Warsaw, bearer of the Imperial decrees granting reforms to Poland. These reforms are said to make satisfactory concessions to the country. Their publication is expected very shortly.

SPAIN.

Admiral Pinzon has left for Tangiers with two vessels. He has, it is said, received instructions to the effect that if the Emperor of Morocco should not consent to exchange Tetuan for Mogadore the Spanish squadron is to take possession of the latter place by force, and disembark there the troops now encamped on the coast of Aragon.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes are chiefly occupied in examining the results of the late elections. The Government are unable to count upon a majority, and a change of Ministry is not impossible.

Advices by way of Madrid state that revolutionary proclamations are circulating in Portugal, accusing the Government of intending to weaken the army, with the object of betraying the national independence. These proclamations conclude with the words, "Salvance for ever!"

TURKEY.

The international conference, besides agreeing to the nomination of one Christian Governor for the Lebanon, who will be subject to the Porte, has decided that each six communities shall have a Mueftir or district administrator, and a native police force, numbering altogether 1,500 men. The Porte is to supply any deficit in the revenue, and to receive any surplus.

The Sultan continues ill. A physician has been telegraphed for from Paris.

SYRIA.

According to the Paris papers, the French troops had no sooner departed from Syria than disturbances again broke out in the Lebanon. Fued Pasha at once suppressed them, and executed one Druze chief. This example is said to have intimidated the Druzes; but fears of retaliation were still entertained.

Meanwhile a telegram from Constantinople announces that David Effendi, an Armenian, at present Director-General of Telegraphs, will be the new Governor of the Lebanon.

General Beaumont, in an order of the day issued to the army of Syria on the eve of his embarkation for France, lamented that political considerations had interfered with their mission; he regretted that he had had no opportunity of fighting, and hoped to find himself at their head on some other occasion, when they might show their prowess on purely military ground.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT MENDOZA.

A letter from Valparaiso contains the following details on this subject:—

At fifteen minutes to nine o'clock, on the 20th of March, a flourishing city was in existence, which only one minute later was a heap of ruins, and where more than six feet from the ground; and out of a population of 12,000 in one minute 10,000 were buried, some 2,000 of whom have since been rescued from their living graves, all more or less hurt. Of those not actually buried, at least 1,500 were injured by the falling of walls, tiles, &c. To add to the horrors of the night, a fire broke out among the ruins of one of the largest buildings in the heart of the city, and at least 600 unhappy wretches were burnt alive, but their sufferings were but short compared with the agonies of those who were suffering a living death beneath the ruins, many having been taken out alive even after having been buried for sixteen days. Dr. Leahy writes, though accustomed to the sight of suffering he can hardly bear up, surrounded as he is with so much misery. They had only been two days when he wrote, and had already 500 patients in their temporary hospital (composed of canvas and boards), all so bad that it was difficult to know which to attend to first; broken arms and legs were the least misfortunes; terrible crushed wounds, already festering, broken limbs that he is reluctant to be cut, poor wretches with broken backs, but still alive, and then in the midst of, and surrounded by, the masses of the thousands of bodies beneath the ruins. The country people came pouring in with medicines and herbs, but not to save—no, to turn over the ruins in search of booty.

This earthquake is probably the worst on record; never was destruction so complete. The very heart of the shock seems to have been in the town itself, at the places round about, although much shaken, have not suffered much in comparison. It is reported that a volcano has broken out a few leagues from Mendoza.

I am happy to tell you that our countrymen have been very liberal on this sad occasion. The English commercial houses subscribed 3,500 dollars, the Episcopal Chapel, 1,000 dollars; the Independent Chapel, 700 dollars, besides many private subscriptions from the heads of houses and others.

INDIA.

The *Times* correspondent says in a postscript to his letter, dated May 8, that Mr. Leung was suffering from a severe attack of dysentery, and was unable to go to sea in the mail steamer then leaving, but a letter dated the 9th says he was on board with his luggage for a short trip to Rangoon. The same writer says, in reference to the famine:—

The munificent generosity of the English public in the matter of their subscriptions on account of the famine has been warmly acknowledged in every district. There is not a single class in the country by which their ready willingness to come to the aid of their distressed fellow-subjects will not be highly appreciated. The accounts from the distressed districts, though sufficiently horrible, yet fall short, in the intensity of their description of suffering, of what might have been expected. A great deal of good had been effected by the subscriptions raised in this country, and the latest accounts state that mortality ensues now less from actual starvation than from the disorders which supervene in frames weakened by long and terrible fasting. The system of indoor relief—that of forming poorhouses, and bringing in the starving patients from the district and feeding them there—has proved very efficacious, and is being rapidly extended. The deaths have been very numerous, it is true; but, from the statistics furnished by the Meerut committee, it appears that they fall very far short of the number that have been saved through the exertions of our countrymen.

So far as is yet known, the volunteering for the new regiments of the line, formed out of the local European Corps, has been almost universal.

A gentleman has been appointed to report on the districts in Bengal which are capable of producing cotton.

It is reported that the Madras Chamber of Commerce has applied to Government for the services of a gentleman to visit the cotton districts.

Ten thousand Shans have, it is reported, emigrated into British Burma, where they have been allowed to settle.

CHINA.

The English and French Ministers arrived in Peking about the 25th of March, and have taken up their residence there. Their reception by the authorities and people appears to have been friendly. The Emperor will not return to his capital before autumn. Admiral Hope had left Shanghai and gone up to Tien-tsin, from which place there is no news of any importance. The forces stationed there were in good health, and enjoying the return of spring.

The accounts from Shanghai have reference to the fluctuations of the Imperialist and rebel cause. The insurgents have recently made a move in the direction of Hangkow, it is supposed with a view to take the various places we have marked out as ports. The following extract from the *North China Herald* shows the inability of the Imperialist forces to do anything decisive:—

In whatever direction we turn, the incapacity of the Imperialist troops to recover even their lost ground, when opposition is made, is becoming daily more apparent. An expedition is sent to retake the Tung-ting-ah-an; on the way they encounter a body of rebel soldiers; an engagement ensues, in which the commander is drowned, whereon his thousand or so of soldiers immediately give up farther thoughts of fighting, disperse themselves over the country, and become a greater scourge to the inhabitants than even the visits of the rebels would be. The large town of Hai-yen-tien, on the coast between this and Ningpo, has been re-occupied by the Imperialists. The town has not been seriously damaged, but considerable numbers of the fishermen living there have been killed. Towns in the above district that are still in the hands of the rebels have to contribute 1,000 dolrs. a month as taxes.

Several private steamers are now plying on the river Yang-tse, and the chances of opening an internal traffic will soon be ascertained. Considerable numbers of Europeans and Americans have been discovered in both the Imperialist and rebel camps, composed of deserters and loose characters of all kinds. Several British subjects have been claimed and delivered up. Reports were current of the Shantung rebels having entered Chefoo.

AUSTRALIA.

The overland mail has arrived, with advices from Melbourne to April 25.

The Parliament of Victoria had voted 79,000*l.* for immigration for the present year. A bill had been introduced for the better administration of law on the gold fields. Ministers had assented to a bill for the abolition of the export duty on gold; but a duty of 1*l.* per ounce would probably be fixed. A bill to abolish state aid to religion was to come on early in May. Major-General Pratt had been thanked by Parliament for his services in New Zealand. The gold brought to Melbourne by escort showed a slight falling off, but shipments had increased. From January 1 to April 25 they amounted to 2,404,000*l.* Trade is quiet. Imports moderate. Immigration has reached the lowest point since the gold discoveries.

Sydney advices are to April 24. An address had been voted in the assembly for 50,000*l.* for assisting immigration.

The intelligence from Tasmania, Western Australia, and Queensland calls for no special comment. Dr. Gregory's expedition had set out on April 20, and in the latter colony great attention is being directed to cotton growing.

From South Australia the intelligence is very favourable. The Legislative session was opened on the 20th April, when the governor congratulated it on the favourable harvest, the development of the mineral wealth of the colony, and the prosperous condition of all its natural interests. The winter season had set in most favourably. Further mineral discoveries had been made at Yorke's Peninsula, and the reports from the far north and Spencer's Gulf are also encouraging. A census of the colony was taken on the 8th April. Messrs. Davenport, Forster, and Scott had been re-elected to the Legislative Council, with Messrs. Barrow, Peacock, and Solomon, new members.

NEW ZEALAND.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

By the latest advices we have the following:—During a truce from March 13th to March 15th, terms were offered to the rebels by Governor Browne, but they were not accepted, and hostilities were renewed on the 15th. On the 15th the white flag of truce was lowered from the Maori staff, and replaced by a blood-red war flag. In a few minutes it was lowered, and one solitary shot from the natives invited to the combat. The troops were not yet allowed to reply, and the Maoris, after hoisting and lowering their war flag three times, opened fire in good earnest, and poured volleys from their pits. Our fire was excellent, and fearfully destructive. The firing continued throughout Saturday and Sunday, up till five o'clock, when it ceased, and the natives yielded again, this time finally hoisting the white flag. The Waikatos retreated to their own country, owing to a loss of 300 out of 1,500 men, and Wiremi Kingi retired, though without accepting the terms offered, viz:—

1. The investigation of the title and the survey of the land at Waitara to be continued and completed without interruption. 2. Every man to be permitted to state his claims without interference, and my decision, or the decision of such persons as I shall appoint, to be conclusive. 3. All the land in possession of her Majesty's forces belonging to those who have borne arms against her Majesty to be disposed of by me as I think fit. 4. All guns belonging to the Government to be returned. 5. All plunder taken from the settlers to be forthwith restored. 6. The Ngatiawa who have borne arms against the Government must submit to the Queen and to the

authority of the law, and not to resort to force for the redress of wrongs, real or imaginary. 7. As I did not use force for the acquisition of land, but for the vindication of the law and for the protection of her Majesty's native subjects in the exercise of their just rights, I shall divide the land which I have stated my intention to dispose of among its former owners, but I shall reserve the sites of the blockhouses and redoubts, and a small piece of land round each, for the public use, and shall exercise the right of making roads through the Waitara district. On your submission to these terms you will come under the protection of the law, and enjoy your property, both lands and goods, without molestation.

The Taranaki tribes had been invited to come in and accept the terms of peace offered by the Governor. Captain Mercer, R.A., brought three Armstrong guns and four mortars into action. Lieut. M'Naughton was killed; Lieut. Rees severely wounded; Lieut. Whelan slightly (all officers of the 40th).

The intelligence from the other provinces is of a more satisfactory character than could have been anticipated, and the general tenor of the advices is decidedly encouraging, except that in Wellington there has been some "Native King" demonstrations. The peace had been regarded very unfavourably in most of the provinces, where it is denounced as a "patched up" one, but the Governor's explanations had satisfied the indignation of the Taranaki settlers and they will probably have the same result elsewhere.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A telegraphic despatch from St. John's, New Brunswick, dated May 30, announces the arrival of Prince Alfred at that place.

Letters from Turin state that at the funeral of Count Cavour a number of Polish and Hungarian refugees were present, with General Klapka and Kosuth at their head.

King Victor Emmanuel has sent magnificent presents to Garibaldi's daughter, on the occasion of her marriage, as stated, with one of her father's aides-de-camp, who, it is said, saved Garibaldi's life in Sicily. Among the presents is a suite of ornaments in brilliants of great value.

General Garibaldi, it is stated, has written a letter to the Marchioness Anna Trivulzio Pallavicini, begging her to use her powerful influence towards the foundation, in all the towns of Italy, of committees of ladies for procuring, by all the means at their disposal, the moral and material improvement of the lower classes of society.

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS ON THE DEATH OF COUNT CAVOUR.—The Austrian journals comment on the death of Count Cavour in a generous spirit. The Liberal journals of Prussia regret his loss, and say that his death has rendered the situation of Europe more critical. The *Hanover Gazette*, a semi-official organ, expressed the hopes of the reactionists, and says the bells which toll at the funeral of Count Cavour are perhaps the knell of the Kingdom of Italy.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—It is estimated that there are 45,000 fugitive slaves in Canada from the United States. The negroes are a gregarious race, and they are disposed to settle in villages and towns, and to cling together. The one thousand fugitive slaves in Toronto wash linen, make shirts, are blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, shoemakers, &c. There are six coloured grocers in the town, and there is one coloured physician. One fugitive slave is worth 100,000 dollars. But the head-quarters of the negro race in Canada is Chatham-on-the-Thames. Of its population of 6,000, 2,000 are coloured.

THE NEW PRIME MINISTER OF ITALY.—Tall and erect, almost ungracefully thin, with an adust complexion, hollow jaws, deep-set eyes, a high severe forehead, dark close hair, but little of it on his face, with a notable stiffness of carriage and posture, a voice rather deficient in flexibility and compass, wanting the orator's power of moving or winning an audience by his looks or tones, despising also, it may be, those aids to rhetorical art, you may be sure that if any speeches to be delivered by him produce an impression on the Chamber, it will be due to their own sound sense and lofty purpose, or to the known earnestness and uprightness of the man who speaks.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

M. THIERS is said to have made the following reply to the notification from the Institute of their having awarded him the prize of 800*l.* for his "History of the Revolution, Consulate, and Empire," as the greatest literary achievement of the present age:—

My dear Colleagues,—Take back this prize, which would have been pleasing to me forty years ago, and which may be as pleasing to others. Take it back; do with it what you like. In the time of Voltaire you would have deserved a clever satire for not having been gallant (Madame Dudevant, or Georges Sand, was one of the competitors for the prize). But Voltaire is dead, and we have a monk among us. Take back your prize, and strive that it may not return to you. Leave me to my books, and search the garrets for some future Thiers.

COTTON IN JAMAICA.—We understand that advices have been received by the last packet from their agent in Jamaica by the Jamaica Cotton Company, enclosing the first pod of Sea Island cotton that has burst from a tree, planted in November last. The anxiety of the people to plant, and especially the small settlers, appears to be very great, and they are buying up seed in all directions. The agent of the company states that he has employed about 100 men to clear and burn off land in order to form a new plantation; and that he will undertake to get 1,000 acres planted without delay; and, as to picking it, that there will be no want of hands to get in any quantity that money can be found to

plant. He has been paying 1*s.* per square chain for cutting down the timber and bush and hoeing clean. The Jamaica papers speak with much approbation of the plan, and hope the company will proceed in the work with vigour, as one greatly required for the employment of hands not fit for sugar cultivation.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Louis of Hesse, left Buckingham Palace at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in a carriage and four, for the White Lodge, Richmond-park, and returned at eight o'clock.

The Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, went on Saturday morning to the grand fancy bazaar in aid of the Building Fund of the Female School of Art, at the new rooms adjoining South Kensington Museum.

Prince Leopold is so far recovered from the measles as to have taken an airing on Friday. Princess Beatrice is convalescent.

Lord Herbert and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had the honour of dining with the Queen at Buckingham Palace on Saturday evening.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, with their son, are expected in England at the end of this month.

The Queen and Prince Consort, with the Royal family, will leave town about the second week in July, for Osborne.

Mr. Algernon West, of the Admiralty, has been appointed private secretary to Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, in the room of Mr. Henry Riversdale Grenfell, who has resigned.—*Globe.*

Admiral Sir F. Grey, K.C.B., and Commodore J. R. Drummond, C.B., have been chosen to fill the seats now vacant at the Admiralty Board by the death of Sir R. S. Dundas, and the retirement, from ill-health, of Admiral Pelham.

The Hon. James Walker, C.B., is promoted from being Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad, to be Governor of British Guiana, *vice* Mr. Wodehouse.

The intended meeting of Mr. Cobden with his constituents has been postponed from the 19th inst. to the 26th, as Mr. Cobden wishes to be in his place in Parliament when the Church-rates Bill comes on.

In the division on Monday week, only eight Scotch M.P.'s voted for, and thirty-six against, giving a member to Chelsea and Kensington.

The *Observer* announces that, after the 1st July, the Stated dues will be abolished. England is to pay, as her proportion of the commutation, 160,000*l.*

Literature.

Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa. By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU. London: John Murray.

MR. DU CHAILLU's name is by this time well known to the world; not only as the great Gorilla-hunter, and the teller of the latest and of some of the most wonderful "traveller's tales," but also as the centre of a very pretty controversy, that must have several more stages before its termination is reached. Most likely there are already two parties amongst our readers; by one of which it will be maintained that Mr. Du Chaillu is one of the greatest, most successful, and most trustworthy of recent explorers; and by the other, that he has never traversed the region with which he professes to be so familiar, that his exploits are incredible, that his descriptions of country are mutually contradictory, that his specimens of wild animals have been obtained second-hand, and that he himself is a convicted pretender, to whom neither geography nor natural history owes a single real discovery or a jot of accurate information. Now we cannot pronounce decisively in this dispute; as we apply to Mr. Du Chaillu's narrative neither the tests of the geographer, as Sir Roderic Murchison seems to have done with favourable result, nor those of the naturalist, as Dr. Gray has done with most unsatisfactory issue. Certainly Mr. Du Chaillu seems to have been unfortunate in the use of his own journals or other materials for his narrative; and to have fallen into contradictions which might well lead careful men to doubt; and he has narrated adventures and feats so strange, and so daringly superior to all substantiated travellers' experiences and deeds, that one cannot help imputing to him a habit of at least making the most of his performances; and perhaps shooting with the long bow a little for amusement at home, just as effectively as he shot with the rifle in the jungle of Africa. And if jauntiness of tone ever had power to prejudice a grave statement, it truly has it in the case of an explorer of an unknown region, who omits the self-verifying particulars we crave from him, and indulges in good story only, overlaid too with gossip and triviality. The indiscretion of using the figures of known animals, published in popular works, as representations of animals which Mr. Du Chaillu claims to have discovered and described for the first time, is also certain to reflect unreluctance on many other things, that

are perhaps simply and seriously true. But all these matters might have been explained consistently with the general good faith and truthfulness of the traveller; if in the defence of himself against a critical assault he had not appeared rather inclined to damage the character and testimony of the assailant, than to make evident and certain the consistency and trustworthiness of the narrative assailed. The explanations given by Mr. Du Chaillu in the preface to the second edition of his work, do something to remove difficulties, and entitle him to be treated with respect and to be believed as to his explorations until further evidence can be produced in the case.

We shall therefore content ourselves with just surveying the claims of this new traveller, and the matters of information he contributes to our knowledge of Africa. Equatorial Africa has been almost unknown to the white man, except for a few miles inland from the coast. Its people, its productions, and its natural history, were known only so far as to point out the region lying between latitude 2° north and 2° south as a field likely to be worth all the daring and devotion of a suitably accomplished explorer. Mr. Du Chaillu has visited this region during eight years,—the first four being devoted to commercial pursuits in connexion with his father; the last four given to "a systematic exploration of the interior." His advantages were great, in being thoroughly acclimatized, and in having such a knowledge of native languages and habits as to fit him for easy adaptation to the dialects and customs of new tribes. Still, we must acknowledge that we are puzzled to find him always getting on so well with people who had never seen a white man before,—assisted by them, flattered by them, trusted by them, almost worshipped by them; notwithstanding that they were cannibals, delighting in war, and destitute of any sentimental or utilitarian estimate of the value of human life. The men, even kings and chiefs, seem to have been pretty generally his obedient humble servants; and the women, even king's wives, smiled at him, kicked his shins and winked at him, and were all ready to be his wives. But there perhaps is a vein of amiability like this running through savage life, even when most savage; and we would take it all in, if we did not find Mr. Du Chaillu's savages to be actually not savages at all sometimes, but gentlemen and ladies, and very clever, and very pleasant to live with—for such is the vague general impression with which one recalls the Mpongwes, the Fans, the Oroungos, and we know not what other of Mr. Du Chaillu's sable friends.

The four years' travel to which this volume relates is said to have extended to 8,000 miles, to have been made on foot, and unaccompanied by white men—the region being as yet "virgin ground to the missionary and trader," and inviting the operations of both. Mr. Du Chaillu's special discoveries are, that the whole country which he first penetrated is very mountainous, and so densely wooded as to be "impenetrable jungle through which man pushes only by hewing his way with an axe,"—a country, then, in which 2,000 miles in 313 working days (for Mr. Du Chaillu keeps Sunday, and never hunts, but reads the Scriptures in his tent or in the bush, on that day), is rather hard work. These primitive forests are too dense for herds of game; neither horses nor cattle are found there; and the wild beasts native there do not rapidly multiply. The river system of the region our author professes to place for the first time correctly on our maps: we do not enter into the details; but if sustained by further investigations, the results of his exploration of what he proposes to call the delta of the Ogobai—whose mouths have been hitherto known as three rivers, the Mexias, the Nazareth, and the Fernand Vaz—may prove to be important. Across the continent extends, it is said, a mountain range, preserving so nearly the line of the equator as never to leave it for more than two degrees: and to the western point, a "splendid peak" discovered by Mr. Du Chaillu, the name is given by him of Nkoomoonabouali. He also suggests that probably in the northern slope of this great range originate many of the feeders of the Niger and the Nile, and of Lake Tchad; while some of the streams of the southern slope probably join the Rembo Chanda and the Congo, and flow down to the Zambesi and the chain of lakes of Eastern and Central Africa. Most of this it will be seen is conjecture; but the assumed discovery of the central mountain range so nearly meets the theory of Murchison, that we do not wonder he is ready to believe that it is all established. A portion of the region crossed is described in terms very different from those which the general description of "the whole country" led us to expect; for we find there is a glorious river available for commerce, (though how its navigableness was ascertained we don't remember,) running through a country which

has suitability for agriculture, and valuable forest trees, and may be made to abound in supplies of ebony, bar-wood, india-rubber, palm oil, and other articles in universal demand. In devoting himself specially to the natural history of the country, Mr. Du Chaillu made large collections, the stuffing of which on the spot, and the bringing them from the mountain, and through the jungle, down to the sea coast, is one of the marvels of happy triumph over the greatest natural difficulties which raise Mr. Du Chaillu above most men, either for resource or for something we cannot venture to impute or to indulge the thought of. He says he brought home over 2,000 birds, of which more than sixty are new species; he killed more than 1,000 quadrupeds, and stuffed and brought home 200, with some eighty skeletons besides. Twenty of these quadrupeds are claimed as species hitherto unknown; the chief being the *nahiego-mbouré*, or nest-building ape, and the man-dandy looking *koolokamba*. And as we must certainly give our readers a specimen of the matter and manner of this singularly interesting book, we will take the account of one of these new apes.

"As I was trudging along, rather tired of the sport, I happened to look up at a high tree which we were passing, and saw a most singular-looking shelter built in its branches. I asked Okabi whether the hunters here had this habit of sleeping in the woods, but was told, to my surprise, that this very ingenious nest was built by the *nahiego-mbouré*, an ape, as I found afterwards, which I put in the genus *Troglodytes*, and called *Troglodytes calvus*; an animal which had no hair on its head, so Okabi told me. . . . I saw many of these nests after this, and may as well say here that they are generally built about fifteen or twenty feet from the ground, and invariably on a tree which stands a little apart from others, and which has no limbs below the one on which the nest is placed. I have seen them at the height of fifty feet, but very seldom. This choice is probably made that they may be safe at night from beasts, serpents, and falling limbs. They build only in the loneliest parts of the forest, and are very shy, and seldom seen even by the negroes. Okabi, who was an old and intelligent hunter, was able to tell me that the male and female together gather the material for their nests. This material consists of leafy branches with which to make the roof, and vines to tie these branches to the tree. The tying is done so neatly, and the roof is so well constructed, that until I saw the *nahiego* actually occupying his habitation, I could scarce persuade myself that human hands had not built it. It throws off rain perfectly, being neatly rounded at the top for this purpose. The material being collected, the male goes up and builds the nest, while the female brings him the branches and vines. The male and female do not occupy the same tree, but have nests not far apart. From all I have observed, I judge that the *nahiego* is not gregarious. The nests are never found in companies; and I have seen even quite solitary nests occupied by very old *nahiegos-mbouré*, whose silvery hair and worn teeth attested their great age. These seemed hermits who had retired from the *nahiego* world."

One of these apes, caught very young, was easily tamed, was full of tricks, and vindicated his relationship to his brother-men by audacious indulgences in wine and Scotch ale. The gorilla, however, is the great attraction of Mr. Du Chaillu's book; and after all that we have heard of that most disreputable and terrible "wild man of the woods," there are chapters in this volume which will be read with intense interest both for their great strokes of adventure and for the correction and increase of our knowledge of this awful brute. Mr. Du Chaillu thus met his first gorilla:—

"The underbush swayed rapidly just ahead, and presently before us stood an immense male gorilla. He had gone through the jungle on his all-fours; but when he saw our party he erected himself and looked at us boldly in the face. He stood about a dozen yards from us, and was a sight I think I shall never forget. Nearly six feet high (he proved four inches shorter), with immense body, huge chest, and great muscular arms, with fiercely-glaring large deep gray eyes, and a hellish expression of face, which seemed to me like some nightmare vision: thus stood before us this king of the African forest. He was not afraid of us. He stood there, and beat his breast with his huge fist till it resounded like an immense bass-drum, which is their mode of offering defiance; meantime giving vent to roar after roar. The roar of the gorilla is the most singular and awful noise heard in these African woods. It begins with a sharp bark, like an angry dog, then glides in a deep bass roll, which literally and closely resembles the roll of distant thunder along the sky, for which I have sometimes been tempted to take it when I did not see the animal. So deep is it that it seems to proceed less from the mouth and throat than from the deep chest and vast paunch. His eyes began to flash fiercer fire as we stood motionless on the defensive, and the crest of short hair which stands on his forehead began to twitch rapidly up and down, while his powerful fangs were shown as he again sent forth a thunderous roar. And now truly he reminded me of nothing but some hellish dream creature—a being of that hideous order, half-man, half-beast, which we find pictured by old artists in some representations of the infernal regions. He advanced a few steps—then stopped to utter that hideous roar again—advanced again, and finally stopped when at a distance of about six yards from us. And here, just as he began another of his roars, beating his breast in rage, we fired, and killed him. With a groan which had something terrible human in it, and yet was full of brutishness, he fell forward on his face. The body shook convulsively for a few minutes, the limbs moved about in a struggling way, and then all was quiet—death had done its work, and I had leisure to examine the huge body. It proved to be five feet eight inches

high, and the muscular development of the arms and breast showed what immense strength it had possessed."

We had marked many passages for extract, both relating to other animals of the country, and to the various peoples with whom our traveller sojourned; but we find the whole book quotable, and every page almost as amusing as every other. We can assure everybody of being interested, and sometimes enchained, if they will get the book for themselves. Its fault—even if its reliability be perfect—is, that there is want of individuality in its descriptions, so that the pictures fade into one another in the memory. Sometimes when we have remembered that one of the author's professed objects in travel was to fix on suitable stations for Protestant missionary labours, we feel a little wonder at his having used a dilly-dallying banter, in describing the domestic relations and habits of the natives, which is offensive to all but prurient tastes.

So much, we would say in conclusion, do we desire to be satisfied that Mr. Du Chaillu's varied and interesting materials constitute a solid addition to our knowledge of the world and man, that we shall watch eagerly for anything that may be reported decisively in his favour.

Miscellaneous Lectures and Reviews. By RICHARD WHATELEY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. London: Parker, Son, and Bourn.

THE venerable author of this volume here gathers together a number of lectures previously published separately, and certain articles contributed many years ago to the *Quarterly* and *London Reviews*. We observe that a considerable portion of the contents has been transferred, in various forms, into the writer's more recent publications. The lectures on Dr. Paley's works and on Bacon's *Essays* anticipated and prepared for the welcome editions that have been lately given to us by Dr. Whateley. Those on the Origin of Civilisation, on Instinct, and on the Jews, contain much varied matter, in which shrewd sense and large experience bring forth the treasures of a rich and varied knowledge, and a philosophical spirit blends with the feeling of a simple and reverent piety. Those, again, on the Intellectual and Moral Influences of the Professions on the Character, and the Supposed Dangers of a Little Learning, are worthy to be read and pondered often, the one by those who are exposed to the dangers of professional pursuits, the other by such as are practically interested or active in the diffusion of knowledge amongst the people. The lecture on the Present State of Egypt seems to be of recent composition; and has some general applications of its special subject that are not without weight and serviceableness. The remainder of the volume consists of an article on Emigration to Canada—which we guess to have been written nearly forty years ago; another on the Penal Colonies, republished in the author's *Lectures* to the late Earl Grey, on Secondary Punishments; and two slighter efforts, one on religious and moral actions for children—which many who write both with and without "a purpose" would do well to read—and the other a review of Miss Austen's works, which was some time ago, by mistake inserted in the *Remains* of so different a writer as Sir Walter Scott!

Of course the whole book is full of pregnant sayings, and has, too, its interpenetrating veins of humour:—of what possible book by Dr. Whateley would not this be true? Yet, as we are unable to make room for extracts, we but praise it respectfully, and report its wealth of thought and wisdom to our friends.

Travels in England: a Ramble with the City and Town Missionaries. By JOHN SHAW, M.D. (London: W. Johnson.)

THE book is apparently well-intentioned: but it is weak, self-important, and practically worthless. It contains not a little of what is meant for fine and striking writing; and a few instances of shocking grammar, as well as a great many of delightful ambiguity. From the absurdities of criticism—altogether far from his professed subject—which abound in the author's pages, we select one specimen:—"In fine Gothic architecture everything seems as perfect as the plumage of the bird or the scales of the fish, when viewed as a *tout ensemble* at a certain distance; approach nearer and examine the details, you are thunderstruck at finding so much clumsy sculpture and so many ridiculous-looking things: they will not stand analysis; they were not intended to be separated nor to be criticised apart." The want of union between Christian ministers of different denominations is attributed by this Solon, to a large extent, to the fact, that while Church people are gentlemen, Dissenters do not aspire their h's! And he counsels—"Let Dissenters bestir themselves, let them aspire their h's, get rid of some of their roughness, and they will find the age a lenient one; and this will tend not a little to bring about a better understanding." Let Dr. Shaw's charity begin at home; and let him pray for common sense, "if perhaps" it may be granted him. His peculiar style of composition and peculiar taste alike appear in his passing praise of a friend, (on pp. 328-9,) whose name he indelicately gives, while describing him as having "erysipilous legs, which confine him to the house"; and of whom, though totally unknown to fame, he has made the discovery that he is "perhaps the last Hebrew scholar in the country"; and at any rate, "taking him altogether, a man whose head and heart, intellectual attainments, although somewhat eccentric, place him in a front rank among the clergy of his country." We do not gather whether the eccentricity is that of the gentleman or his attainments. In another place, we learn that, "the Church of England, as well as Dissenters, have been asleep." And so is Dr. Shaw; and his book is only stertorous breathing.

Posthumous Works of the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, D.D.—
Editor on the Book of Proverbs: Three volumes.
 Edited by his Son, the Rev. J. R. Wardlaw, M.A.
 Edinburgh and London: Fullarton and Co.

Since the appearance of the "Systematic Theology" of the late Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, many of those who had either profited by his thoughtful ministry or had read the useful works prepared by him in the service of the Church, earnestly desired the publication of some other parts of his writings, which might, by their more popular character, be of general interest, and perpetuate the revered writer's usefulness. Some of his expository lectures, rich in the fruits of wisdom and experience, had been often demanded for publication even while Dr. Wardlaw lived; but numerous pressing duties, and perhaps something of fastidious taste, made compliance impossible. But on its being found, subsequently to his death, that materials for a series of volumes, consisting of such lectures, actually existed,—though destitute of the perfectness in form which the hand of the master might have given them,—it was not merely proper, but positively owing to the churches, that the boon of such a publication should be conferred. The first instalment is now before us, in a complete popular exposition of the Book of Proverbs. These volumes will be followed by others on the Prophet Zechariah, on the Romans, on James, and on the Life and Character of St. Paul. The subscription price is as low as possible; and the books are produced in an every way suitable and satisfactory manner.

The characteristics of these Lectures are those of the Doctor's ordinary sermons. The thought is firmly grasped; it is stated and explained and supported and enforced with remarkable clearness and calm power, and the practical bearings are indicated with a strong sense and just appreciation of the relation of Scripture to the every-day life. In lecturing on the Proverbs there would of course be a more than usual amount of direct exhortation, and of comment on the common things of life; and we intensely admire the boldness and dignity with which many subjects are treated which do not come within the range of an ordinary ministry. The editor has expressed something like a fear that, after the works of Arnot and Bridges, his father's expositions may be less attractive than they were when delivered to admiring and earnest congregations. But, whatever the merits of those works, Dr. Wardlaw's will be welcome to all, for the excellence of its purely expository matter—often gathering up the threads of considerable critical investigation, and, again, presenting in simple and attractive forms the results of a deep spiritual experience and of a keen moral observation. It is emphatically a book for families; and might be used in short portions for the supply of appropriate "daily readings" for the hour of devotion. But it should not be surrendered to any one use or class; and least of all should it be neglected by preachers, who may gain from these lectures most important guidance for the satisfactory discharge of a great duty, much neglected in the English churches, the regular and intelligent exposition of entire books of the sacred Scriptures. We shall make no extracts from these volumes; for Dr. Wardlaw's style is well-known; and, though there are innumerable instances in which eloquent simplicity becomes a noble brilliancy, and quiet energy rises into resolute might, yet we could add nothing by merely fragmentary quotation either to the author's reputation as an expositor and preacher, or to the emphasis of the commendation of the whole character and quality of the work, with which we present it to our readers' attention.

Gleanings.

It is expected that the railway line from Paddington to Farringdon-street will be opened by April, 1862.

Mr. George Cruikshank, the eccentric but able artist, who was a volunteer in 1803, has been elected Captain of a Temperance Volunteer Corps in London.

A public meeting is shortly to be held with a view of raising a national monument to Shakespeare, to be inaugurated at the Tercentenary Festival, April 23rd, 1864. It is proposed that the subscriptions shall range from one penny upwards.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is to commence "A Strange Story" in *All the Year Round* on the 10th of August. The publication of the story is to be concluded in six months.

Messrs. Routledge will publish immediately the "Last Travels" of the celebrated Madame Ida Pfeiffer, inclusive of a visit to Madagascar. It will also include a biography of the authoress, compiled from her own notes.

Dr. Charles Mackay has issued the prospectus of a new magazine which partakes of the character of *All the Year Round*. It is to be published weekly, price twopenny, under the title of *Robin Good-fellow*.

During the four years ending 31st December last, the number of inquests held on infant children within the metropolitan district amounted to 3,901.

Why should a beautiful woman never ride in a waggon?—Because it is not pleasant to see beauty on the wain.

A celebrated cook, who died recently, had his epitaph written by some cookney, "Peace to his hapless!"

Mr. Middlesmore, Chairman of the Sturge Memorial Committee, has just received an interesting communication from Jamaica, informing 524. towards the

memorial fund, chiefly subscribed by the coloured members of the religious congregations in that island.

What may be considered a literary curiosity in this country is a translation of the Chinese classics, the first volume of which, from the pen of Dr. Legge, has just appeared. The publishers are Messrs. Trübner and Co., and the printing of the book has been the work of Chinese compositors at Hongkong. Seven volumes will complete the series.

COOL IDEA OF A YOUNGSTER.—An examiner of schools, while lately examining the young children of a country school, asked them the following questions:—"Are there any mountains in Palestine?"—"Yea," replied the children. "How are they situated?" inquired the examiner. "Some are in clusters, and there are some isolated ones," they answered. "What do you mean by the word isolated?" asked the examiner. "Why, covered with ice, of course!" quickly replied one of the children.

EUPHONIOUS NAMES.—The following list of hard-to-be-pronounced names is added to the diplomatic directory by the arrival in France of the Siamese Embassy:—Phayassiphaphat, first ambassador; Pharanalvat, second ambassador; Pharanarong, third ambassador; Phokai, son of the second ambassador, aged twelve; Larnaudie, apostolic missionary interpreter to the Siamese Government. Attachés,—Lounangimmontri, Naisapvixai, Louang-xapourin, Khounmahasit, Khounsonbai, Munchak-phichit, Nalvat, Naliem, Naisomboun, Khonnonchentaile, Suite,—Naihout, Khouraxasombat, Munnapakdi, Naiyon, Nainet, Monthanong, Naipia, Munchindarak, Munhannarong, Naithim, Nainiem, Naidet, Mimphakdisatra, Naisoun.

During the past week Mr. Manwaring has published a pamphlet by John Lothrop Motley, on "The Causes of the Civil War in America;" also, "A History of the American Compromises," by Harriett Martineau, reprinted, with additions, from the *Daily News*.

THE PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA AND FLUNKYISM.—It gladdened the heart of an Englishman to hear and see how cordially the Germans have taken to this illustrious lady. We heard her praises sounded highly, but were a little shocked to hear that H. R. H. had nearly killed a lord in waiting through mere *gaieté de cœur*. The story runs—and the Berliners are much amused at it—that H. R. H. and her Royal spouse were seated at coffee, or some other refectory, in one apartment, and took it into their Royal heads that it would be more cozy to shift their quarters into another. The prince, who had been strictly brought up, was for telling the high superior lord in waiting to get some inferior flunkiey to shift the table. But the Princess, springing on her feet, exclaimed, "Come, Fritz, look alive! Make yourself handy!" and taking her end of the table, her loving husband seized the other, and they shifted their quarters before the lord in waiting could believe his eyes. The utter irregularity of the transaction when brought home to his moral consciousness gave him a shock from which he has not yet recovered. German etiquette requires that its Royal princes and high-born magnates should never do like England's princesses, and make themselves handy.—*An Editorial Outing in the Western Times*.

A PECULIAR RELATIONSHIP.—Mr. Howard was one day at a great dinner party which the late Duke of Norfolk gave to several of his neighbours. He sat at the bottom of the table, the Duke being at the head, and one of the gentlemen who sat near the Duke called out to him and said: "Mr. Howard, will you drink a glass of wine with me? There was a connexion between our families." "With a great deal of pleasure, Sir," replied Mr. H., "though I don't know exactly what the connexion is; but in this county there have been several marriages between neighbours." "Why, Sir," resumed the gentleman, "your ancestor, Lord William Howard, hung up twenty-three out of twenty-seven of my family, and you must own that was a tie." This reminded me of an anecdote I heard at Brighton. General Dalrymple, who was between ninety and a hundred years of age, was introduced by the King to Lord Errol as an old friend. "Ah! my Lord," said the General, the last of your family I have seen was Lord Kilmarnock's head on Temple-bar."—*Autobiography of Miss Cornelia Knight, Lady Companion to the Princess Charlotte of Wales*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

GRACE.—June 8, at Warren-terrace, Wakefield, Mrs. William Grace, sen., of a son.
 REES.—June 9, at Burlington-road, Ipswich, the wife of Mr. R. C. J. Rees, of a son.
 JESSOP.—June 13, the wife of the Rev. R. C. Jessop, B.A., of a son.
 SKEATS.—June 16, the wife of Herbert S. Skeats, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON—DAVIES.—June 8, at the Congregational Chapel, Hungerford, by the Rev. W. Legg, B.A., Frederick James Jackson, of Manchester, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Theo. Davies.
 LAMBERT—WILSON.—June 5, at Cottingham, by the Rev. C. Overton, Joseph Lambert, Esq., of Hull, to Rachel, daughter of Thomas Wilson, Esq., Park House, Cottingham.
 MAYS—POCHIN.—June 5, at Bend-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. Thomas Mays, Aabey-de-la-Zouch, the Rev. Thomas W. Mays, M.A., of Olney, Bucks, to Emily, daughter of Mr. B. Pochin, Leicester.
 MAYHEW—SENIOR.—June 7, at the Independent Chapel, New Malton, by the father of the bride, Mr. William S. Mayhew, miller, to Emily, eldest daughter of the Rev. David Senior, of Norton.
 STREET—BARNES.—June 8, at the Congregational Chapel, Henley-on-Thames, by the Rev. James Rowland, Mr. Benjamin Street, of Henley, to Miss Leah Barnes, of Chesham.

WILSON—PRITCHARD.—June 8, at Grosvenor-street Baptist Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. A. Murrell, Mr. Thomas Wilson, of that city, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Pritchard, Esq., of Tean Hall, Staffordshire.

WATSON—MITCHELL.—June 10, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Rix Watson, corporal in the 1st Warwickshire Militia, to Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, both of the above places.

HAINES—HOLT.—June 11, at Salem Chapel, Strangeways, by the Rev. W. Cocker, of Moseley, Mr. Walter Smith Haines, of 18, Broughton-lane, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Holt, of Fairy-lane, Bury New-road.

MARRIAGE—WOOD.—June 12, at the Friends' Meeting House, Chelmsford, John Marriage, jun., of King-street, Finsbury-square, London, second son of Mr. John Marriage, Moulham Lodge, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. George Wood, Chelmsford.

CONSTERDINE—BOOTH.—June 12, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, Mr. John Edward Consterdine, cotton spinner and manufacturer, Littleborough, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Booth, of Leeds.

ELLIS—INGLE.—June 12, at Lady-lane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. S. Davis, Mr. Reuben Ellis, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. William Ingle, Quarry-hill, Leeds.

JACQUES—SHAW.—June 13, at the Providence Chapel, Elland, by the Rev. J. Hillyard, John James, eldest son of the late Mr. Philemon Jacques, of Wakefield, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. James Shaw, woollen manufacturer, of Elland.

SMITH—HAMMON.—June 13, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Maidenhead, Berks, by the Rev. J. Macfarlane, B.A., assisted by the Rev. H. Robinson, of York-road Chapel, Lambeth, Mr. Alfred Smith, of Clarendon-terrace, London, to Miss Ann Hammon, of Maidenhead.

SCAMPTON—CHAMBERLAIN.—June 13, at Bond-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. Johnson Barker, LL.B., Robert, eldest son of Mr. Robert Scampton, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Chamberlain, worsted spinner, of that town.

HUTT—STANHOPE.—June 15, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Bishop of Durham, the Right Hon. William Hutt, of Gilsede, M.P., Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, to Fanny Ann Jane Hughes, daughter of the Hon. Sir Francis and Lady Stanhope, and niece of the Earl of Harrington.

DEATHS.

VINEY.—June 6, at Woodlands, Upper Clapton, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Viney, Esq., in her seventy-third year.

QUINCEY.—April 12, at Brazil, Francis John de Quincey, Esq., M.D., the eldest surviving son of the late Thomas de Quincey.

DIXON.—June 12, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. H. A. Thompson, Finchley-common, near London, while there on a visit, Mary, relict of the late Thomas Dixon, Esq., of Tardebigg, near Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, in the 60th year of her age.

PAGE.—June 13, at 9, Angel-terrace, Hammersmith, Mr. Edward Page, aged 60 years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

For some days the English Funds have shown a slight tendency to improvement, but the upward tendency received a check yesterday. Consols for money, which left off on Saturday at 90 to 1, opened at 89½ to 90, and remained without recovery.

To-day there has been a further decline, the speculators having been encouraged to continue sales, but the transactions have not been very numerous. There is still a large supply of stock in the hands of the dealers, owing to the extensive sales effected for Transfer during the last few months, and until it is reduced by purchases for investment, a few speculative operations will be sufficient to create depression. Consols are 89½ 89½ for Money, and 90½ 90½ for the Account. The New Threes are 89½ 89½; the Reduced, 89½ 89½. Exchequer Bills, 3 March, 7s dis.; ditto, June, par; India 5 per Cent. Loan, 98½ 98½; ditto 5 per Cent., Enfacad Paper, 94; ditto 5½ per Cent. ditto, 100½; and ditto Debentures, 12s dis.

The Money Market remains in a quiescent state, but the rates are well supported, even for the best commercial bills. At the Stock Exchange the current quotation for loans is 5½ per cent.

Continued heaviness is apparent in the Foreign Stock Market, and the dealings are limited.

A reaction has taken place in the Railway Share Market, owing to a pressure of speculative sales, a decline of about ¼ to ½ per cent. being the result. Caledonians have receded to 93. Eastern Counties to 51½. Great Westerns to 73½. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 112 and 112½. South-Westerns to 94½. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 46½. Midlands to 121½. North Eastern, Berwick, to 105 and 105½; and South Easterns to 81½ 81½. The Foreign and Colonial lines have continued very inactive, without any material change in prices. Great Luxembourg realise 7½ 7½. Great Western of Canada, 10½; and Great Indian Peninsula, 99.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares continue quiet without any alteration. Union of Australia realise 39½; Oriental Bank, 46½; Australian Agricultural, 32; Crystal Palace Stock, 32½; and Red Sea Telegraph, 17 to 17½.

The accounts of the state of trade in the chief centres of industry continue unfavourable. From Birmingham the report speaks of "extreme languor." The depression has now lasted so many months that the artisans are many of them suffering severely. The fancy trades are much the worst, but the demand for the class of goods in general domestic use is on the most limited scale. At Bradford, all departments of the woollen trade remain much depressed, and there is no prospect of a revival of the American trade, which has diminished operations by at least one-third. At Halifax, Huddersfield and Leeds there is a slight revival. The manufacturers generally in this district are not fully employed, but some of them are running their machinery to a greater extent than they were a month ago. In the Manchester market the high price of cotton and the prospect of

its continued dearthness cause a firm adherence on the part of manufacturers to the highest figures, in the face of a demand which seems still to diminish. The demand is limited to immediate wants, both from the home and export buyers. In Newcastle-on-Tyne, trade is more animated. There is no favourable change to report in the Nottingham lace trade, business remaining exceedingly dull. All descriptions of cotton goods are a slow sale. In Sheffield there has been no mitigation of the depression felt; on the whole, orders grow more and more scarce, though a few of the best established houses are moderately well off. A very small business has been done for some days past in the Ulster linen trade. American buyers, recently in the market, made light purchases, and those only in select line of goods. The transactions for French houses, though not so extensive as sanguine bleachers had anticipated, are still moderately large, with the promise of improvement.

30,000 of the Society of Arts' Prize Writing Cases have already been sold; the price, 2s. (or free by post for twenty-eight stamps), places this article within the reach of all classes. It is fitted with writing paper, envelopes, metal pen case, with reserve of pens, blotting-book, &c., &c., and can only be had of the makers, Parkins and Gatto, 25, Oxford-street, London, to whom the Society of Arts awarded the Prize of Twenty Guinea and their silver medal for its cheapness, durability, and neatness.—[Advertisement.]

GENERAL DEBILITY A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF DISEASE.—A constant state of bodily weakness is fraught with extreme danger. Debility has, therefore, been classed as one of the most active causes of mortality. According to the susceptibility of the individual, it may engender consumption, cutaneous affections, diseases of the joints, derangement of the nervous system, rheumatism, and gout; in short, there is scarcely a malady which does not have its origin in a debilitated state of the vital organism. The beneficial effects of debility having so wide a range, it is satisfactory to know that the vigour of the constitution can be speedily restored, and the animal economy maintained in a robust and healthy condition, by the use of the simplest, safest, and most efficacious tonic—Dr. de Jongh's celebrated and exceedingly palatable Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, pronounced by the Faculty to contain peculiar invigorating qualities possessed by no other vital stimulant or restorative. Dr. Prys van der Hoeven, the eminent physician of Leyden, observes:—"It is a most powerful restorative; by its use, the powers of assimilation are restored, and strength returns." And the distinguished practitioner, Dr. Carey, remarks:—"When the body is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, the extraordinary effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are at present acquainted."—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—DOMESTIC REMEDIES.—There are two periods especially in woman's life, which require for safe passage judgment and attention. Irregularity is apt at these critical times to take place and to lay the foundation of future disease. Holloway's Ointment well rubbed over the defective organs will soon restore them to the full performance of their natural functions, and completely relieve the system of those first seeds of disease. The Pills, safe in action and effective in result, should be likewise taken, as they contribute materially to the Ointment's efficiency. The proper use of the domestic remedies prevents nervousness, hysteria, erysipelas, dropsy, and a host of similar and often serious disorders. By expelling all impurities they maintain a clear silky complexion.—[Advertisement.]

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, June 12.

| ISSUE DEPARTMENT. | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Notes issued .. | £25,585,230 |
| Government Debt .. | £11,015,100 |
| Other Securities .. | £3,450,900 |
| Gold Bullion .. | £10,747,683 |
| Silver Bullion .. | £82,543 |
| | £25,585,230 |
| BANKING DEPARTMENT. | |
| Proprietors' Capital .. | £14,558,000 |
| Reserve .. | £3,236,000 |
| Public Deposits .. | £7,567,503 |
| Other Deposits .. | £10,952,235 |
| Seven Day and other Bills .. | £88,890 |
| | £26,692,344 |
| June 12, 1861.] | M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier. |

Friday, June 14, 1861.

BANKRUPT.

WICKENS, A., and PALMER, S., Mark-lane and Deptford, manufacturers of ivory black, June 17, July 25.
HOBSON, G. H., Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars-road, pump manufacturer, June 25, July 25.
PLATON, J., Carpenter's-buildings, London-wall, dealer in prints, June 26, July 24.
TURNER, J., jun., Little Ormond-street, licensed victualler, June 27, July 24.
AMES, G., Siblie Hedingham, Essex, cattle salesman, June 24, July 29.
COX, E., Warwick-street, Pimlico, tailor, June 25, July 23.
HOGG, H., Dudley, grocer, June 24, July 15.
HEATHCOTE, T. M., Stafford, brewer, June 28, July 19.
LANGDALE, S., Nottingham, trimmer, June 27, July 18.
JERRAM, R., Nottingham and Lambley, Nottinghamshire, innkeeper, June 27, July 18.
ANDREWS, E. R., Littleton-upon-Severn, Gloucester, cattle dealer, June 24, July 23.
COLLIER, J., Otley, Yorkshire, topmaker, June 27, July 26.
HOLT, T., Leeds, retailer of beer, June 27, July 26.
HARTLEY, G., Sheffield, common brewer, June 29, July 27.
BROWN, J. H., Liverpool, draper, June 26, July 24.
GIBBS, T., Liverpool, draper, June 26, July 24.
LOFTON, H. W., Liverpool, licensed victualler, June 24, July 26.
MELLOR, W., Alderley, Cheshire, butcher, June 19, July 10.
CUTLER, J., Manchester, cotton waste dealer, June 27, July 25.
TAYLOR, T., and BANKS, R., Salford, cotton manufacturers, June 26, July 17.

Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

BANKRUPT.

BACON, T., Newmarket, hotel keeper, June 28, July 25.
TREE, J., Worcester, scrivener, July 1 and 29.
PERKES, T., Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, corn miller, June 20, July 27.
DUGLAS, J., Wolverhampton, dealer, July 1 and 22.
KIDD, H., Stockport, cotton manufacturer, July 9 and 30.
ALDER, P., West Malvern, builder, June 25, July 25.
BROWN, J. B., Coventry, ribbon manufacturer, July 1 and 22.

SMITH, W. T., and CANNON, S., late merchants in Australia, now residing in Liverpool.
KERNAN, C., Milbrook, near Southampton, engineer, July 2 August 6.
SYMONS, T., 36, John-street, Clerkenwell, leather seller, June 27, August 2.
HOWLS, W., Little Stretton, Shropshire, licensed victualler, June 28, July 18.
TURNER, J., Bury, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, July 3, and 26.
PREKIN, E., sen., Sheffield, file manufacturer, June 29, July 27.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 17.

The show of samples of English wheat was moderate, but arrivals from abroad are large. We had a depressed market, and the business done this morning was quite in retail. The best qualities of English wheat brought within 1s of last Monday's rates; other qualities were neglected, at 2s to 3s per qr. Foreign wheat was in slow demand, and American was difficult to sell at a reduction of 1s to 2s per qr. Other qualities the same as last week. Flour was dull, and sacks as well as barrels have declined 6d to 1s in value since this day week. Peas and beans were dull, without alteration in price. Barley was nominally the same as last week. Of oats arrivals are heavy, and the trade remains dull at a decline of 6d to 1s per qr from last Monday's rates. Off the coast a few more arrivals have been reported. The demand is very restricted, and the rates show a decline of 2s per qr for wheat, and 1s per qr on Indian corn.

| BRITISH. | | FOREIGN. | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|----------|
| Wheat | s. d. | Wheat | s. d. |
| Essex and Kent, Red 34 to 65 | | Dantzic | 58 to 73 |
| Ditto White .. | 31 68 | Konigsberg, Red .. | 54 70 |
| Lincoln, Norfolk, and | | Pomeranian, Red .. | 54 59 |
| Yorkshire Red .. | 34 63 | Rostock .. | 57 68 |
| Scotch .. | — | Danish and Holstein .. | 50 56 |
| Rye .. | 30 5 | East Friesland .. | — |
| Barley, English .. | 30 37 | Petersburg .. | 52 50 |
| Scotch .. | — | Riga and Archangel .. | 50 54 |
| Malt (pale) .. | 52 75 | Polish Odessa .. | — |
| Beans, mazagan .. | 30 37 | Marianopol .. | — |
| Ticks .. | 30 37 | Taganrog .. | — |
| Harrow .. | 31 42 | Egyptian .. | — |
| Pigeon .. | 43 48 | American (U.S.) .. | 54 62 |
| Peas, White .. | 36 40 | Barley, Pomeranian .. | — |
| Grey .. | 37 41 | Konigsberg .. | — |
| Maple .. | 42 46 | Danish .. | — |
| Boilers .. | 36 40 | East Friesland .. | — |
| Tares (English new) .. | — | Egyptian .. | — |
| Foreign .. | — | Odessa .. | — |
| Oats (English new) .. | 17 23 | Beans .. | — |
| Flour, town made, per | | Horse .. | — |
| Sack of 250 lbs., | 46 55 | Pigeon .. | — |
| Linseed, English .. | — | Egyptian .. | 35 36 |
| Baltic .. | — | Peas, White .. | 35 40 |
| Black Sea .. | — | Oats .. | — |
| Hempseed .. | — | Dutch .. | 19 27 |
| Canaryseed .. | — | Jahde .. | — |
| Glomerated, per cwt. of | | Danish .. | 21 25 |
| 112 lbs. English .. | — | Danish, Yellow feed .. | 21 25 |
| German .. | — | Swedish .. | 21 25 |
| French .. | — | Petersburg .. | 22 25 |
| American .. | — | Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs., | — |
| Linseed Cakes, 12 0s to 12 10s | | New York .. | 23 30 |
| Rape Cakes, 8 0s to 8 10s per ton | | Spanish, per sack .. | 44 48 |
| Rape Seed 30 0s to 35 0s per last | | Currawayseed, per cwt. | — |

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, June 17.

There was rather an extensive supply of foreign stock here to-day, and sales progressed slowly, at reduced quotations. Only a moderate supply of beasts, in fair average condition, reached us from our own grazing districts; nevertheless, it was fully equal to the demand, which ruled heavy, at Thursday's decline in the quotations of 4d per 8lbs. The top price was 4s 10d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,500 Soats, &c.; from other parts of England, 400 various breeds; and from Scotland 650 Soats and crosses. There was no stock on offer from Ireland. We were somewhat heavily supplied with sheep, in improved condition. Prime Downs and half-breeds moved off steadily, at full prices; but other breeds were a dull inquiry, and, in some instances, 2d per 8lbs lower. The highest quotations for Downs was 5s 4d per 8lbs. Prime lambs sold readily at full prices, but inferior lambs were very dull, and lower to sell. There were 900 head on offer from Ireland. Calves—the supply of which was good—moved off heavily, at Thursday's decline in value. The top figure was 5s per 8lbs. We had a heavy sale for pigs, on easier terms.

| Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal. | | s. d. s. d. | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Inf. coarse beasts .. | 3 4 to 3 8 | Pr. coarse woolled 4 | 4 to 4 10 |
| Second quality .. | 3 10 4 2 | Prime Southdown 5 | 0 5 4 |
| Prime large oxen 4 | 4 4 6 | Lgs. coarse calves 3 | 10 4 4 |
| Prime Soats, &c. 4 | 8 4 10 | Prime small .. | 4 6 5 0 |
| Coarse inf. sheep 5 | 4 3 8 | Large hogs .. | 4 0 4 6 |
| Second quality .. | 3 10 4 0 | Neatam. porkers 4 | 8 4 10 |
| | | Lambs, 6s 6d to 6s 4d. | |

Suckling calves, 20s to 30s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 21s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 17.

The supplies of meat on sale here are by no means extensive; nevertheless, the trade rules heavy for all descriptions, even at a considerable decline on last Monday's currency.

| Per 8lbs. by the carcass. | | s. d. s. d. | |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Inferior beef .. | 3 0 to 3 4 | Small pork .. | 4 4 to 4 8 |
| Middling ditto .. | 3 6 3 10 | Inf. mutton .. | 3 4 3 8 |
| Prime large do. 4 | 0 4 2 | Middling ditto .. | 3 10 4 2 |
| Do. small do. 4 | 2 4 4 | Prime ditto .. | 4 4 4 6 |
| Large pork .. | 3 8 4 0 | Veal .. | 3 8 4 4 |
| | | Lamb, 6s 6d to 6s 4d. | |

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, June 18.

TEA.—The market remains dull, and prices are nominally unaltered.
SUGAR.—There has been little or no improvement in the demand, and in some instances prices are a shade flatter. The refined market has also continued active.
COFFEE.—Only a limited amount of business has been transacted, and prices have remained steady.
RICE.—The dealings have been to a very limited extent, and a slight decline has taken place in most descriptions.
SALTPEPER.—For good and fine qualities of Bengals there has been more demand, and holders require higher rates; the dealings, however, have been limited.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, June 15.—The supply of vegetables is nearly equal to the demand, and prices are lower. Good samples of lettuce, endive, and artichokes are received from France. Good English peas may also be obtained. Grapes fetch fair prices. Of strawberries there is a tolerably good supply from the open ground. Large quantities of French cherries have been imported this week. Asparagus, French and broad beans, young carrots, and new potatoes may also now be obtained, the latter fetch 2d per lb. Cucumbers are coming in more plentifully. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Chinese Primulas, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 17.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,165 firkins butter, and 2,018 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 13,096 casks butter, 994 bales bacon. The supplies of Irish butter to market are limited, and there

was little inquiry last week. Casks brought 80s thirds, 80s fourths foreign supplying generally the wants of the dealers; best Dutch declined 2s per cwt. In the bacon market there was no alteration, the demand being upon the finest Waterford sizeable prices being 7s on board, and landed from 68s to 70s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 17.—The supplies of new potatoes are steadily increasing, and the supply on sale at these markets is seasonably good. Prices now range from 8s to 17s per cwt; old qualities rule dull, at from 60s to 130s per ton. Last week's imports into London comprised 4 sacks from Hamburg, 468 baskets from Rotterdam, 8 baskets and 28 casks from Guernsey, and 838 boxes from Lisbon.

HOPS, Monday, June 17.—The reports for the period of the year cannot be more unfavourable. The blight during the past week has made rapid progress in every district of the plantations, and the prospect of recovery is much lessened. The present duty of 70,000c. find no backers. Our market is exceedingly active, and the recently advanced prices have been firmly supported. Mid and East Kent, 90s, 150s, 210s; Weald of Kent, 80s, 180s, 180s; Sussex, 75s, 90s, 14s; Yearlings, 120s, 160s, 210s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 124 bales from Antwerp, 40 from Hamburg, and 23 from Ostend.

SEEDS, Monday, June 17.—The seed market continues without transactions, and values are unaltered. The season being over, there is a small quantity of cloverseed offering for sale, and few buyers of any description; the stocks are mostly American red. Canaryseed of fair quality has met somewhat more inquiry, and prices of such were rather higher, but inferior quality commands little attention. Tares continue to be purchased steadily for feeding purposes, and prices are moderate.

WOOL, Monday, June 17.—Since our last report there has been an increased quantity on offer, and money continuing high in price, our market has become exceedingly heavy, and, to force sales, 1d to 1d per lb less money must be submitted to by the holders. The export trade is very dull.

OIL, Monday, June 17.—Linseed oil moves off steadily, at 30s per cwt, on the spot. Rape, however, is very dull, and prices have a downward tendency. In olive, coconut, and palm oils a limited business is doing, at barely late rates. Turpentine moves off slowly, at 44s for American spirits.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, June 15.—We have to report a limited sale for flax, at last week's currency. Hemp has changed hands somewhat freely, at 30s for clean Russian. Jute has moved off steadily, at full quotations. Coir goods sold on former terms.

COALS, Monday, June 17.—Market very heavy, at the rates of last day. South Hetton 18s 6d, Lambton 18s, Haswell 18s 6d, Reepin Grange 17s, Harton 16s 6d, Hartley's 16s, Tanfield 13s, Braddys 17s, Russell Hetton 17s, Wylam 18s, Eden 16s, Tees 18s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 63; left from last day, 10—total, 73.

TALLOW, Monday, June 17.—Our market is very inactive; nevertheless, the drooping tendency in the prices has, to some extent, been checked. P.Y.C. is quoted 58s 6d per cwt. Rough fat 2s 8d per 8lbs.

| | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Stock .. | 15591 | 12877 | 12370 | 25556 | 26409 |
| Price of Yellow Candles .. | 61s 6d | 61s 6d | 61s 6d | 61s 6d | 61s 6d |
| Delivery last Week .. | 998 | 790 | 1043 | 1427 | 1043 |
| Ditto from the 1st of June .. | 3943 | 2296 | 2978 | 4402 | 2409 |
| Arrived last Week .. | 1261 | 1453 | 1148 | 5 | 750 |
| Ditto from the 1st of June .. | 6060 | 4097 | 2073 | 2081 | 2312 |
| Price of Town Tallow .. | 60s 3d | 52s 6d | 55s 6d | 53s 6d | 53s 6d |

Advertisements.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSLEY, SURGEON-DENTIST.

9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER.

In lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of action is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unobtainable; and, as the perfecting with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosley's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON; 14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and 10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

TEETH!—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL

TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 4s. per Tooth; or 2s. 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.

Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 3, Langham-place, Regent-street, near Portland-place.

TONIC.—Weak and Sickly persons should try

WATERS' QUININE WINE, the best preparation of Quinine, recommended by Dr. Huxall, of the "Lancet," and the Medical Profession. Prepared solely by R. WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, and to be obtained of all Grocers, Chemists, and Wine Merchants, 30s. a dozen. Wholesale Agents, Lewis, Webb, and Co., Worcester.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescent draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the empire.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearly whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the Kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot. Manuf. story, 12, Thos. King-court, Lombard-street, London.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

are confidently recommended as a simple but certain Remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, in every town in the Kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Pratt, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheatstarch, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

Under the Patronage of Royalty, the Nobility, and Aristocracy of Europe; and universally held in high esteem.

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR

is realised by the use of

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

This elegant and Fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last sixty years in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving, and BEAUTIFYING the HUMAN HAIR. It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak Hair, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, and makes it Beautifully Soft, Pliable, and Glossy. Its operation in cases of Baldness is peculiarly active; and in the growth of the Beard, Whiskers, and Mustaches, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a Beautiful Head of Hair, while its introduction into the Nursery of Royalty, and the numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.—On the Wrapper of each bottle are the words—ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, &c. in white letters, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in Red Ink. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

THE BRAHMIN'S ELIXIR OF LIFE.—A specific of unfailing efficacy in all cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, LANGUOR, and WANT OF VITAL ENERGY; in short, any of those symptoms which result from loss of nervous power. In all such cases the Brahmin's Elixir of Life will be found an invaluable restorative and re-invigorator of the debilitated constitution.

INDIA is proverbially the land of the lotus-flower and mystery; and the Brahmin and other oriental physicians have for ages succeeded in preserving to themselves the secret of compounding the Elixir. The patentee has, however, at great cost and labour, discovered the secret, and reveals it forth with the firm conviction that it will prove an incalculable boon to the thousands in our land suffering from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

11s. and 32s. per Bottle, with full and explicit Directions. ADVICE FREE OF CHARGE

with the 32s. bottle; it is packed in boxes, secure from observation, so that it may safely be forwarded to any part of the country.

Address, Wm. Beale Marston, 369, Oxford-street, London. W.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 238, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 21s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARIOUS VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 3d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 238, Piccadilly, London.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Tea 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., and 3s.
Pure Coffee 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 10d., 1s. 12d., and 1s. 14d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Tea, Coffee, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40s. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 1s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 lb. of very Choice Souchong .. 3s. 8d. £1 2 0 | 1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot .. 1s. 4d. £0 1 4 |
| 1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder .. 4s. 6d. 0 4 6 | 1 lb. of Best Mustard 1s. 6d. 0 1 6 |
| 2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea .. 3s. 4d. 0 6 8 | |
| 3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee .. 1s. 6d. 0 4 6 | |
| | £2 0 6 |

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Tea, Coffee, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Tea, Coffee, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

ADOPTED VERY LARGELY BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT,

Has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable to WARM CLIMATES.

It is a non-conductor; it is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage by carriage; it effects a saving of half the timber usually required; it can be easily applied by any unpractised person. From its lightness, weighing only 42lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small. UNDER SLATES, &c., in Church and other Roofs, the Felt has been extensively used to REGULATE the TEMPERATURE.

INODOROUS FELT, for Damp Walls; and for Damp Floors under Carpets and Floor-Cloths; also, for LINING IRON HOUSES, to equalise the temperature.

PRICE ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c.

DRY HAIR FELT, for Deadening Sound, & Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the Radiation of Heat, thereby saving TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF FUEL.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions on application to

CROGGON and CO., 2, Dowgate-hill, London, E.C.; and 2, Goree Piazza, Liverpool.

CAUTION.—LAZENBY'S HARVEY'S SAUCE, manufactured from the late Elizabeth Lazenby's Original Receipt, bears the names and signature of her grandson, Charles Lazenby, on the front and back labels and wrappers, and not any third label on the necks of the bottles.

Sold by respectable Sauce Dealers throughout the Kingdom; and Wholesale at the Manufactory, 100, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

* * The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Agent for Great Britain, R. HOVENDEN,

5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., London.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—Instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, 81, Barclay-street, New York.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with antherides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATHAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold at all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the Kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diquemar's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF.

—HEAL and SON have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome. The "Sommier Elastique Portatif" is made in three separate parts; and, when joined together, has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horse-hair it cannot harbour moth, to whom the usual Spring Mattress is very liable; the price, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz.:—

| | |
|--|--------|
| 3 feet wide by 6 feet 4 inches long .. | £2 5 0 |
| 3 feet 6 inches | 2 10 0 |
| 4 feet | 2 15 0 |
| 4 feet 6 inches | 3 0 0 |
| 5 feet | 3 5 0 |
| 5 feet 6 inches | 3 10 0 |

The "Sommier Elastique Portatif" therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability, and cheapness.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent free by post on application.

Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and

CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S Show-rooms. They contain such an assortment of Fenders, Stoves, Ranges, Chimney-pieces, Fire-irons, and General Ironmongery as cannot be approached elsewhere either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exactness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, 3l. 15s. to 33l. 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standards, 7s. to 5l. 12s.; steel fenders, 2l. 15s. to 11l.; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, 2l. 15s. to 18l.; chimney-pieces, from 1l. 8s. to 80l.; fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to 4l. 4s. The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most

varied Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on Sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sale. 34-inch ivory-handled table-knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 32s.; if with silver ferrules, 30s. to 50s.; white bone table-knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert, 5s.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table-knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table-knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steel, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

THE BEST SHOW of IRON BEDSTEADS

in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has Four Large Rooms devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-hangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 11s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 14s. 6d.; and Cots, from 15s. 6d. each; handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 2l. 15s. 6d. to 20l.

CLOCKS, CANDELABRA, BRONZES,

and LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON invites inspection of his Stock of these, displayed in two large Show-rooms. Each article is of guaranteed quality, and some are objects of pure Vertu, the productions of the first manufacturers of Paris, from whom William S. Burton imports them direct.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Clocks, from | 7s. 6d. to 25l. 0s. |
| Candelabra, from | 12s. 6d. to 16l. 10s. per pair. |
| Bronzes, from | 18s. 6d. to 16l. 10s. |
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